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ABSTRACT

Fiscal year appropriations and supporting data are presented for comparative analysis of state financing of public higher education. The report is based on the fall collection of state appropriations data reported by M. M. Chambers. It presents a model of state rankings for seven independent factors plus eight derived measurements that together represent the principal state conditions and financial actions underlying and governing appropriation levels. The text explains the design of the model and its use, defines the measurements, and presents a limited macro analysis. A technical appendix provides greater detail on data definitions; analysis and interpretation of the data are the responsibility of state and individual users. The seven factors of the model include: (1) resident student source, high school graduates; (2) college attendance ratio; (3) system support index, 1981-1982; (4) tax capacity, 1983; (5) tax effort, 1983; (6) allocation to public higher education, 1984-1985; and (7) tuition factor, 1984-1985. Tabular data are presented independently by state in rank order for fiscal year 1985; collectively by state in alphabetical order, fiscal year 1985; and historically by state 1978-1985. (SW)

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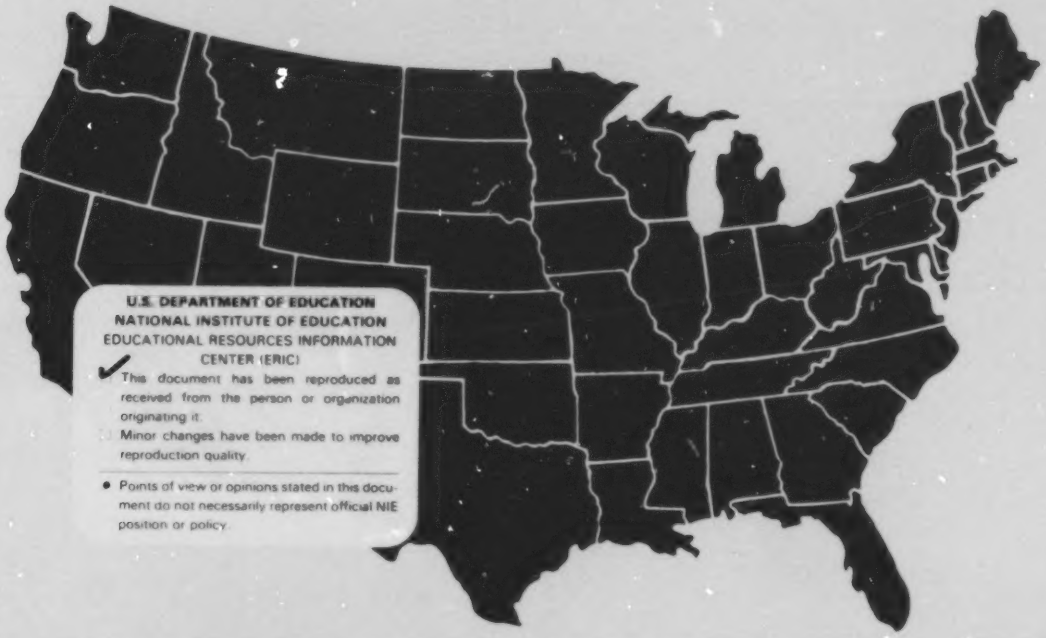

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Estimates for Public Institutions

The National Institute of Education
U.S. Department of Education
Washington, D.C. 20208

HOW STATES COMPARE IN FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION 1984-85
Estimates for Public Institutions

by

Kent Halstead

Eighth Edition
May 1985

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Program on Educational Policy and Organization

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NOTES TO READERS:

Data Accuracy

The critical data of public enrollments, appropriations, and tuition have been provided by the State Higher Education Finance Officers. Data validity is dependent on the availability of requested items at the state level and on the reporting agency's compliance with the definitions provided. In many instances the data, particularly older entries and current year amounts not finalized, have been estimated. Estimates have also been employed where the refinement of detail required is not possible from data available at the state level. The frequency of these estimates negates need for special identification. Sufficient is knowledge that this early report is based on considerable estimated data.

Data Comparability

Since the first edition of this report in 1978, data definitions have progressively been made more rigorous to improve inter-state comparability. Further progress is required and will continue. The data in this current report are reasonably comparable, particularly if properly augmented by knowledge of the special contributing factors unique to each state. In this regard, readers are strongly urged to contact their State Higher Education Finance Officer for additional information and interpretation.

Incomplete Data

Illinois and Ohio did not report appropriations for research, agriculture and health public services, and medical schools. To maintain the comprehensiveness of this report and establish U.S. totals, these appropriations have been assigned based on the national average 16.6 percent of total appropriations. Using the national average percent eliminates the differential effect of res-ag-med appropriations for these two states. All ratios dependent on the assigned appropriations for Illinois and Ohio are identified by the symbol *, and should be interpreted with caution.

HOW STATES COMPARE IN FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION 1984-85

Estimates for Public Institutions

by

Kent Halstead

This report is published annually in the spring to present current fiscal year appropriations and supporting data for comparative analysis of state financing of public higher education.[1] The timeliness of the report is possible through the cooperation of the State Higher Education Finance Officers (SHEFO), and reliance on procedures for the early preparation and collection of data established by M. M. Chambers.[2]

In the absence of absolute standards, the establishment of relative position through interstate comparisons is a primary means for judging funding adequacy and identifying performance goals. This report presents a model of state rankings for interstate comparison of seven independent factors plus eight derived measurements which together represent the principal state conditions and financial actions underlying and governing appropriation levels. The text explains the design of the model and its use, defines the measurements, and presents a limited macro analysis. This background should permit users to analyze and interpret individual state data. However, users are strongly encouraged to contact the appropriate State Higher Education Finance Officer, identified on the inside cover, for proper inclusion of relevant specific state conditions. A technical appendix provides greater detail on data definitions for financial and budget officers.

The seven factors of the model are presented in three tables. Table 1 presents the factors independently by state in rank order for fiscal year 1985. Table 2 presents the factors collectively by state in alphabetical order. Table 4 presents the factors by state historically for fiscal

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[1] This study focuses on the major responsibility of states to support public higher education through appropriations to state institutions and through aid to students attending these institutions, and the additional support provided state citizens by payment of tuition. This concentration is justified by recognizing that 96 percent of state and local government funding for higher education goes to the public sector, and that appropriations and tuition constitute 87 percent of the total educational and general revenues (excluding government contracts) of public institutions. Appropriations to private institutions and for aid to students not attending in-state public institutions are important parts of the overall support of higher education in many states. But the absence here of this larger perspective should not seriously distract from the immediate value of concentrating on the financing of public institutions as a major distinct entity.

[2] Chambers collects state appropriation data in the fall of each year through reports by key state officials to his monthly newsletter GRAPEVINE. See, M.M. Chambers, Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, Washington, D.C.

years 1978 through 1985. The basic data on which the factors are calculated are presented in table 3 for fiscal year 1985 and historically in table 5.

Model Description

The model is intended to report the principal factors governing state support of public higher education, to indicate how these factors interrelate and their relative importance and susceptibility to change, and, to encourage interstate comparisons to identify benchmarks for performance appraisal. While the individual measurements are accurate, the analysis, focused at the state level, lacks the refinement of institutional detail necessary for a comprehensive study.[3] The model should therefore be used primarily as an early guide to current state financing to be followed by more rigorous and detailed institutional level analysis.

The model is designed to take advantage of the early collection of state appropriations by M. M. Chambers. Modification of the Chambers' data plus additional concurrent data has been secured from the 51 State Higher Education Finance Officers[4] to present as timely and complete a state level analysis as possible. Design features include a formula structure to show the interrelationships of the variables, and state ranking and indexing to indicate relative position.

The model consists of seven independent factors (numbered) and eight derived or dependent factors (short titled). They are organized according to four functions: derivation of enrollment load, state fiscal actions, role of tuition, and total support level.

Student annual full-time-equivalent enrollment (ENROL) is derived by applying an attendance expansion ratio (#2) to state high school graduates (#1). The expansion ratio reflects the general attractiveness and accessibility of state institutions relative to the principal enrollment source.

Resident Student Source (#1)	x	Attendance Expansion Ratio (#2)	=	Student Enrollment (ENROL)

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[3] For financing revenue and expenditure detail by institutional type, see Marilyn McCoy and Kent Halstead, Financing Higher Education in the Fifty States, 4th Edition (FY 1982 data), National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, Boulder, Colorado, 1984, 546 pp. Price $29.95 plus 50¢ per book for shipping. Order from NCHEMS Publication Department, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302, telephone (303) 497-0390.

[4] The indebtedness of the author to the State Higher Education Finance Officers extends beyond the time they have given to collect and process the highly refined and thus comparable data required for this report. Many officers, individually and through a review committee, have provided constructive commentary that has proven invaluable. The report is thus very much a joint effort.

State fiscal actions in support of education involve the application of taxing effort (#5) to a state's inherent wealth or tax capacity (#4), and allocation (#6) of the resulting collected tax revenues (TAX) to higher education as education appropriations (APP). Education appropriations reported per student are for the student related functions of instruction, academic and institutional support, student services, and plant operation. They exclude state funding of research, agriculture and health public services, and medical schools (Res-Ag-Med).

$$\overbrace{\text{Tax Capacity (\#4)} \times \text{Tax Effort (\#5)}}^{\text{Tax Revenues (TAX)}} \times \frac{\text{Allocation to Public Institutions (\#6)}}{\text{ENROL}} = \text{Education Appropriations per Student (APP)}$$

The role of tuition is reported by the "tuition factor" (#7) which indicates the relative contribution of tuition versus appropriations. Appropriations multiplied by the tuition factor equal estimated tuition revenues (TUITION).

$$\text{Education Appropriations Per Student (APP)} \times \left[\text{Tuition Factor (\#7)} - 1.00\right] = \text{Estimated Tuition per Student (TUITION)}$$

Total financial support is labeled as an OUTPUT and equals state and local government education appropriations plus tuition revenues. Reported on a per annual FTE student basis, this total represents an overall support level of achievement which can reasonably be compared[5] state-to-state.

$$\text{APP} + \text{TUITION} = \text{OUTPUT}$$

The model is summarized as a set of INPUTS, multiplied by a PROCESS to equal the OUTPUT. The inputs are three of the independent factors (tax capacity, high school graduates, and attendance expansion ratio) which are relatively stable and limited to only modest change by governmental action. The process factors (tax effort, allocation to education, and the tuition factor) are adjustable by legislative action and constitute the fiscal means for yearly updating of state funding levels.

$$\overbrace{\#4/(\#1 \times \#2)}^{\text{INPUTS}} \times \overbrace{\#5 \times \#6 \times \#7}^{\text{PROCESS}} = \text{OUTPUT}$$

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[5] Comparability would be further improved by correcting for geographical differences in the prices colleges and universities pay for goods and services. Such an index, currently not available, is discussed as a note in the appendix.

Funding requirements differ by type of institution, such as the additional costs at universities associated with graduate education, senior faculty, research, and public services. The System Support Index, SSI, (#3) measures the relative student related funding requirements (based on national per student related expenditures) of the particular mix of institutional enrollments in a state's public higher education system. The System Support Index is considered a separate independent INPUT factor. Multiplying student enrollment (ENROL) by the SSI derives an adjusted student measure, SYSTEM LOAD, which reports the institutional and student related funding needs of higher education due to a state's absolute level of enrollment and attendance pattern.

Dividing dollar amounts per student by the System Support Index establishes values relative to state system funding requirements. The measurements of education appropriations, tuition, OUTPUT, INPUTS, and PROCESS are each converted in this manner to report amounts relative to the state system's financial requirements. Values are reported as indexes relative to the U.S. average and are state ranked.

The model is designed for the study of public higher education financing by individual states. The following analyses are suggested: (1) selection of peer states for comparative study and to identify performance benchmarks and possible goals; (2) establishment of a state's relative position for each of the seven independent factors and determination of the consequences of a high or low position on the dependent conditions (enrollment, tax revenues, and tuition) and on final education appropriations and tuition OUTPUT; (3) review of the status of INPUT conditions to determine the desirability of long-run change; (4) review of the financial PROCESS factors to determine recommendations for immediate legislative action; and (5) trend analysis of factor values to determine improvement or retrograde change and to develop projections for planning.

Measurement Definitions

The model measurements are ratios using the following nine basic data elements identified by letters A through I:

A. Population
B. High School Graduates
C. Public FTE Enrollment
D. Tax Capacity
E. Tax Revenues
F. State & Local Gov't Appropriations
G. System Support Index
H. Estimated Tuition Revenues
I. Disposable Personal Income

(These data elements are defined in the technical appendix.)

#1--RESIDENT STUDENT SOURCE Public and nonpublic high school graduates per 1,000 population. (B/A)

The major responsibility of a public higher education system is to provide educational opportunity to state residents. Thus, a state's high school graduates are the primary source of entering freshmen at public institutions and, therefore, the best single starting base for deriving total enrollments.

#2--ATTENDANCE EXPANSION RATIO Annual full-time-equivalent enrollment in public institutions of higher education per high school graduate. (C/B)

The attendance expansion ratio essentially measures the degree to which a state provides attractive public higher education opportunities to both resident and nonresident students relative to its high school graduates. The ratio indicates the degree to which a state has "extended" its higher education endeavors beyond its principal responsibility to resident high school graduates. Large values indicate states heavily in the "business" of public higher education compared to their basic enrollment potential.

The index reflects the net effect of the entrance rate of high school graduates into state institutions, in-migration of out-of-state students, the retention of students in college, and the degree to which students are enrolled part-time as opposed to full-time. The entrance of high school graduates further reflects their preparedness for college, the financial and geographical accessibility of suitable college programs, and student, parental, and community disposition toward attendance at state institutions.

ENROL--STUDENT ENROLLMENT Annual average full-time-equivalent enrollment in public institutions of higher education per 1,000 population. (#1 x #2)

Student count is the basic financial load measure of this study. It is applicable as a load measure only to funding that supports student-related functions; viz., instruction, academic and institutional support, student services, and operation and maintenance of the physical plant. Appropriations for these functions are identified as "education" appropriations and are obtained by excluding sums for sponsored research, agriculture and health care public services, and medical schools.

Student count, as a financial load measure, makes no distinction between the varied support requirements of the different types of institutions. Dividing appropriations by student enrollment indicates the level of funding available to purchase educational resources for the average individual student without taking into account the type of institution attended.

Annual average FTE enrollment is based on total yearly student credit-hours, including summer sessions, but excluding enrollment in the schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathic medicine. Full-time-equivalency for undergraduate students is 15 credit-hours per semester or quarter; for graduate students, 12 credit-hours. Non-credit enrollment in vocational-technical programs is converted on the basis of 875 contact hours per year equals one annual FTE student. The current year annual enrollment is projected from the previous year's value based on the ratio of corresponding year fall enrollments.

#3--STATE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM SUPPORT INDEX (SSI) Constructed state and local government education appropriations and tuition revenues per student based on application of national average rates by type of institution to state enrollment mix. Expressed as an index relative to the U.S. average equal to 100. Separate indexes are also reported for education appropriations (SSIa) and tuition (SSIt). (G)

The basic measure of financial load in this study is annual average FTE student enrollment count. However, the type of institution attended--its mission, level of instruction, and associated quality factors--affect student costs. Thus student support requirements vary substantially from one type of institution to another because of differences in average class size, faculty salary level, academic support requirements, public service role, administrative overhead, plant operation and maintenance, research, hospital operations, and economies-of-scale.

Universities with large graduate and upper division enrollments, a large senior faculty, and an emphasis on research and public service, have missions that inherently require a high level of funding. Since student count measures only a portion of this institutional load, universities appear "expensive" to operate on a per student basis. Two-year colleges, on the other hand, are much less "costly" per student because enrollment is a fairly accurate measure of load for their primary mission of providing instruction at the lower division. States with proportionately more students enrolled in universities have financial loads that are as much as 18 percent above the national average. States with proportionately more students enrolled in four-year and two-year colleges have system support requirements that are as much as 12 percent below the national average.

This study distinguishes and emphasizes student related "<u>education</u>" appropriations (as opposed to <u>total</u> appropriations) which excludes state sums for sponsored research, agriculture and health public service programs, and medical schools. The appropriation System Support Index (SSIa) consequently measures the relative <u>student related</u> appropriation requirements of a state's system of public higher education due to

differences between the state's enrollment pattern by type of institution and the national average pattern. A SSIa of 115, for example, means that the state's enrollment pattern, if funded at national average education appropriation rates, requires 15 percent more support per student than the national average enrollment pattern. Dividing appropriations per student by the SSIa relates appropriations to the system's financial needs.

Similarly, the tuition System Support Index (SSIt) measures the tuition that would be secured if the state's enrollment pattern received tuition revenues at national average rates. Dividing tuition per student by the SSIt relates tuition revenues to a level that would normally be expected.

The SSI (representing both education appropriations and tuition) is used to derive the SYSTEM LOAD measure.

The System Support Index and its two subcomponents are based on recognized differences in education appropriations and tuition support requirements for 10 types of institutions: four universities (major research, research, intermediate, and small); comprehensive and general baccalaureate four-year colleges; academic and occupational two-year colleges; and health professional and other professional schools. The validity of applying the SSI to a given state is based on the assumption that state's financial requirements for each type of institution are similar to national average education appropriation and tuition rates. Where this is true, the SSI establishes interstate comparability of system load. Definitions and a table of the percent distribution of enrollments for these institutions by state is presented in the technical appendix.

SYSTEM LOAD--SYSTEM FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS Annual FTE students in public institutions of higher education adjusted for system support requirements per 1,000 population. (ENROL x #3)

This is a measure of the financial load of a state's higher education system resulting from the combined effects of enrollment and the design of the system itself. The load is reported in annual FTE students adjusted for the education appropriation and tuition funding requirements associated with the enrollment mix by type of institution within the state's system. Dividing education appropriations plus tuition by the SYSTEM LOAD (reported as the OUTPUT measure) indicates how well the system is being funded by these combined revenues.

#4--TAX CAPACITY Potential state and local tax revenue as measured by the "representative tax system" per capita. (D/A)

This index measures the ability or potential of state and local governments to obtain revenues for public purposes through various kinds of taxes. The wealth of local residents is only one source of tax revenues; therefore, this measurement is not equivalent to per capita personal income. Tax capacity is measured here by a representative tax system that defines the tax capacity of a state and its local governments as the amount of revenue they could raise (relative to other state-local governments) if every state-local system applied identical tax rates (national averages) to their respective tax bases. The sum of capacities for all states equals the U.S. total tax revenues collected.

#5--TAX EFFORT State and local government tax revenues collected as a percent of state and local tax capacity. (E/D)

Tax effort measures the percentage of state and local government tax capacity that is actually used. The tax revenues collected for all states equals total tax capacity nationwide. Since the nationwide effort measure, by definition, is 100 percent, the measures for individual states indicate how they compare in tax collection performance with the national average.

TAX--TAX REVENUES State and local tax revenue collected per capita. (#4 x #5)

Collected tax revenues represent the wealth available to state and local governments for public use. The index essentially identifies "rich" versus "poor" states according to current tax income. However, these designations must be tempered by the fact that some states have greater social needs than others. This increases the competition for funding among alternative uses so that even "rich" states may experience scarce dollars in financing certain public programs. Some apparently "poor" states, on the other hand, may have less than average requirements for certain public services so that support dollars are more readily available. Also price differences among the states affect the purchasing power of government revenues. Although a "geographical price index" is not currently available, its importance warrants discussion, as is noted in the technical appendix.

#6--ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION Percent of state and local government collected tax revenues that are appropriated or levied for education operating expenses of public institutions, (Fa + Fb -Fc)/E. The percent allocated for total appropriations is reported in parentheses.

This ratio suggests the relative importance and requirements of financing the education and related supporting functions of public higher education to the funding of other public services in the state and local government budget. The case for greater allocation must be made against competing claims of other public service programs. Accordingly, evidence that education should receive a greater share of the state budget is suggested by relatively lower education appropriations per student compared with more favorable unit funding of other public services.

The allocation rate for total appropriations, shown in parentheses, includes public service programs which are not comparable state-to-state. This measure should be used only as an indicator of the total allocation requirements of the state's higher education system.

APP--EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT State and local tax revenues appropriated or levied for current operating education expenses of public institutions per annual FTE public student (TAX x #6/ENROL). Also reported is an index of education appropriations relative to system financial load requirements (APP/SSIa), the seven-year trend in appropriations in constant dollars, appropriations per student relative to tax capacity per capita, and research-agriculture-medical appropriations as a percentage of total appropriations and in dollars per capita.

In this study, appropriations for research, agriculture and health care public services, and medical schools[6] are subtracted from total appropriations to equal education appropriations.[7] Education appropriations are essentially used for student related functions of instruction; libraries, computing, and other academic support; administrative services; student services; and operation and maintenance of the physical plant. Education appropriations per annual FTE student indicates the commitment of tax revenues of state and local governments to support these functions at public institutions of higher education consistent with available funds, competing public services, and expressed institutional requirements. It indicates the resources available from the state to provide educational services to the average individual student without taking into account the type of institution attended.

The level of education appropriations should be judged as the major source of funding for public institutions. However, since some states rely heavily on student tuition to offset lower appropriations, total funding from both sources as reported by the OUTPUT measure should be recognized as a more comprehensive and fair measure of support for comparison purposes.

In five states-- Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Colorado, and Delaware--having a high proportion of non-residents and high non-resident tuition charges, appropriations primarily support resident students and are set in large measure according to their enrollment. Reporting appropriations and tuition per unidentified student fails, in these instances, to describe the distinctive workings of these two revenues relative to resident and non-resident students. For these five states, and to a lessor degree for some other states, reporting low appropriations and high tuition per unidentified student masks the fact that just the opposite condition exists for resident students; viz., that appropriations are much higher and tuition much lower. This condition is identified in the tables by a □ symbol following the appropriation and tuition amounts involved.

Education appropriations are also reported relative to system financial load; i.e., per annual FTE student amounts are divided by the appropriation component of the System Support Index (SSIa) to reflect funding relative to what would be expected if national average education appropriation rates were applied to the state's enrollment pattern. Since this dollar amount per student is hypothetical, values are reported only as indexes relative to the U.S. average equal to 100. The index reports how well the education and related supporting functions of a state's

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[6] Medical schools, while academic in nature, are excluded because of their exceptional funding requirements and the inconsistent responsibility among state systems for providing medical education. Inclusion of the funding of these schools would distort per student amounts.

[7] See "Basic Data Description" section for detailed description of these appropriation components.

public higher education system are funded relative to its own unique support requirements (as interpreted by application of national average dollar rates to enrollment mix). In this sense, state-to-state comparisons of index values are fair.

Note that a university oriented state system may have well above average education appropriations per student, yet the system, relative to its high funding needs, is poorly supported. Conversely, a system emphasizing two-year colleges and undergraduate education with relatively low support requirements may be well funded with only average per student education support. Both measures are interrelated but distinctive. Institutions and faculty may be more concerned with the index of support relative to system needs; students and parents may be more concerned with education support per student unadjusted.

Also reported is the FY 1978 to FY 1985 seven-year trend of education appropriations per student in constant dollars. The deflator used was the increase in the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI)[8] for FY 1978 to 1984 and an estimated +6.5 percent for FY 1984 to 1985. The derived seven-year inflation is 72 percent. Dividing FY 1985 by FY 1978 education appropriations and then by 1.72 equals the seven-year percent change of appropriations in dollars of constant institutional purchasing power.

The ratio of education appropriations per student to tax capacity per capita indicates a state's funding achievement relative to potential ability to pay. High index values report a combined exceptional collection and allocation of tax revenues for a relatively small base of tax capacity and student enrollment load. Low values conversely suggest that taxing effort and/or allocation is low compared to a relatively large tax potential and/or student load.

Res-Ag-Med appropriations are for research, major public services, and medical schools, and are dependent upon state public service needs and their assignment to public institutions. They are restricted by legislative budget line-item identification or by institutional designation for the direct operations and administrative support of (1) organized research, (2) agriculture experiment stations and cooperative extension services, (3) teaching or affiliated hospital operations and public service patient care, and (4) schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathic medicine.

Res-Ag-Med appropriations are reported as a percent of total appropriations to indicate their relative importance in the total funding of a state's public higher education system. States have widely varying commitments and responsibilities for research, agriculture, and medical education and public service. Further, assignment of these responsibilities to the public higher education system versus other state agencies differs from state-to-state. Consequently the Res-Ag-Med appropriation percentage is useful only to suggest within a state the relative size and scope of the higher education public service program.

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[8] The Higher Education Price Index is published annually in September by Research Associates of Washington, 2605 Klingle Rd NW, Washington, DC 20008.

Percentages should not be competitively compared state-to-state. Since the research-agriculture-medical functions primarily serve state residents, the per capita measure (in parentheses) gives some indication of the size of these activities assigned to public colleges and universities relative to overall need as simply expressed by population count.

#7--TUITION FACTOR Ratio of state and local government education appropriations plus student tuition revenues to state and local government education appropriations. (Fa + Fb - Fc + H)/(Fa + Fb - Fc)

This ratio reports the relative roles of tuition and education appropriations in state financing of public institutions. A value of 1.25, for example, means that tuition revenues equal 25 percent of education appropriations. Higher ratios may reflect a large proportion of out-of-state students paying high non-resident tuition rates. To some extent, the ratio reflects the balance a state places on the returns of higher education to the individual versus society and the resulting expected proportional payment. High values reflect the position that the individual is the primary benefactor of his education and that students and their parents should, accordingly, pay for most of the costs. Low values reflect the position that large social benefits result from higher education and that state and local governments should recognize these returns through a high appropriation subsidy.

TUITION--ESTIMATED TUITION PER STUDENT Net tuition and fee revenues of public higher education per annual FTE public student. APP(TUITION FACTOR - 1.00) Also reported is an index of tuition revenues per student adjusted for the types of institutions attended (TUITION/SSIt).

Tuition revenues, net of state appropriated student financial aid and tuition waived, represent the student buyer's payment for education services received. The absolute level of tuition should be consistent with benefits derived, ability to pay, and interpreted balance between individual and state returns. Tuition at competing institutions may also have to be taken into account. High tuition can be justified during financial difficulties by the need to fully tap every source. Yet many states believe high tuition is inimical to the basic concept of equal opportunity, and they establish low charges to provide easy access and prevent financial hardship. States with low tuition generally have a higher percentage of high school graduates going to college. Lower income parents and students especially are very dependent on low-tuition to gain access to a higher education.

Tuition per student indicates the net tuition paid by a hypothetical average individual public student (including resident and non-resident, undergraduate and graduate students) without recognizing the type of institution attended. Below average net tuition indicates that student charges, in general, are less than the national norm. In five states--Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Colorado, and Delaware--tuition revenue is high because of high rates charged a large non-resident enrollment. This condition is identified by a □ symbol following the tuition amount for the five states involved.

Since tuition charges vary by type of institution, the enrollment mix within a state's higher education system will affect revenues from this source. To establish comparability while taking into account the organization of a state's public system, net revenues per student are divided by the tuition component of the System Support Index (SSIt). Since the dollar amount per student so adjusted is hypothetical, values are reported only as indexes relative to the U.S. average equal to 100. The index indicates the degree of over- or under-charging in a state relative to the tuition level that would be obtained if national average dollar rates were applied to the state's enrollment mix. Indexes less than 100 indicate that tuition revenues in the state are less than the national average for the state's enrollment pattern.

Tuition revenues per student are also reported relative to personal disposable income per capita as a general indicator of charges relative to resident ability to pay. In the five states with large non-resident enrollments, this ratio is substantially overstated and should be so interpreted.

The seven-year trend of tuition revenues per student in constant dollars is reported for FY 1978 to FY 1985. The deflator used was the HEPI as previously discussed. A negative percentage indicates that tuition has not kept pace with the inflation affecting institutional operations.

OUTPUT--EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATED TUITION REVENUES PER STUDENT

Estimated student tuition revenues and state and local tax revenues appropriated for current operating education expenses of public higher education per annual FTE student. (APP + TUITION) Also reported is an index of education appropriations and tuition revenues relative to system financial load requirements (OUTPUT/SSI).

Tuition and education appropriations reflect the primary financial commitment of state residents and enrolled non-resident students to support public higher education instruction and related academic and administrative support. Per student amounts indicate the average resources from these two sources available to provide educational services to individual students without accounting for the type of institution attended. These resources provide the ingredients of education and establish its quality--faculty, class size, equipment, library, student services, administration, and facilities. More efficient use and economies of scale extend these resources.

Education appropriations and tuition revenues are also reported as an index relative to system financial load. High index values indicate that revenues from these two sources are higher than the national norm for the types of institutions in the state. Low index values indicate that revenues are less than what would be expected if the state's system were funded at national average rates.

The seven-year trend of appropriations and tuition revenues per student in constant dollars is reported for FY 1978 to FY 1985.

INPUTS--POTENTIAL TAX REVENUES PER STUDENT Potential tax dollars per annual FTE student. (#4/#1 x #2) Also reported is an index of potential tax dollars relative to system financial support requirements (INPUTS/SSI).

The three input factors (resident student source, attendance expansion ratio, and tax capacity) together establish a state's basic tax potential to finance public higher education relative to student enrollment load. These factors are relatively stable inherent state conditions generally subject to only modest or slow alteration. States with high INPUT levels have great economic potential to finance public higher education through a combination of high tax capacity and relatively low student enrollment. States with a low capacity-load ratio must fully tap a modest potential if public institutions are to be adequately supported.

Potential tax revenues per student indicate the tax resources potentially available in the state to provide educational services to individual students without taking into account the type of higher education system involved. Potential tax revenues relative to the state's public system financial load requirements are reported as an index.

PROCESS--COLLECTIVE FINANCIAL ACTIONS Percent utilization of INPUT factors to equal OUTPUT. (#5 x #6 x #7). Also reported is an index of PROCESS factors relative to system financial support requirements (PROCESS/SSI).

The combined PROCESS factors (tax effort, allocation to public higher education, and tuition factor) are the financial actions that establish the degree to which the INPUT potential tax dollars per student are actually utilized to achieve the OUTPUT support level provided. These three factors are subject to modification through legislative and/or institutional decisions. States with high PROCESS levels are making a great effort to finance public higher education, often because of low INPUT conditions. States with low PROCESS percentages either can afford to do so because of excellent INPUT conditions or are satisfied with relatively low financing.

The three PROCESS factors relative to the state's public system financial load requirements are reported as an index.

General Macro Findings

The model is designed for individual state analysis by local higher education finance officers, legislators, and citizens. Beyond this micro focus, some general observations can be made regarding the overall (macro) role of state governments and students in financing public higher education.

Variance. Variance is defined here as the mean deviation (from the U.S. average) of the highest five and lowest five states for any given measure. Among the PROCESS factors, #6, Allocation, has the greatest variance, ±48 percent (+53% to - 43%), followed by #5, Tax Effort, ±37 percent, and #7, Tuition Factor, ±37 percent. This greater latitude in allocation practices among states contributes more to the variation in resulting funding levels than any other controllable fiscal factor.

The INPUT factor showing greatest variance is #4, Tax Capacity, ±55 percent (+85% to - 25%) which dramatizes the great disparity among states in tax wealth due primarily to recent increases in value of mineral deposits. The Attendance Expansion Ratio, #2, also has a large variance, ±46 percent, showing that some states have become heavily involved in the "business" of higher education, while others have chosen to be "debtors" by encouraging their residents to attend out-of-state and private institutions as well as local public colleges. Low variance occurs for factor #1, Resident Student Source, ±20 percent, and factor #3, System Support Index, ±13.5 percent.

Relationship Between OUTPUT, INPUTS, AND PROCESS. INPUTS and PROCESS factors have an inverse relationship. States with high INPUTS can and generally do have low PROCESS values. Yet the INPUT conditions are so favorable that the resulting OUTPUT usually remains high. Thus, wealthy states with few students generally provide higher than average financing.

States with low INPUT conditions must and do have high PROCESS actions that produce a wide range of OUTPUT levels. Poor states with many students must struggle to raise even average-level appropriations and tuition.

Key INPUT Factors. States with high INPUT levels (high tax dollars per student) usually have a good Tax Capacity plus a combined low Attendance Expansion Ratio and low System Support Index resulting in a low student and system load. Low INPUT levels are usually the result of an above average Attendance Expansion Ratio and System Support Index resulting in a high student and system load, plus average to low Tax Capacity. The Attendance Expansion Ratio is the most important INPUT factor, since in large measure it is policy determinant, responsive to public preference and legislative action. The ratio correspondingly exhibits a wide range of values reflecting this dependency. These conditions establish remarkably different capabilities to fund education relative to student load, ranging from Alaska with $124,000 potential tax dollars per annual FTE student, to Mississippi with only $24,000 per student.

Key PROCESS Factors. Of the three PROCESS factors, the Allocation Rate, as expected, is the strongest financial action taken by states in

financing higher education. States with a high PROCESS level usually allocate an above average percentage of their collected tax revenues to higher education, although there are many exceptions (e.g., Michigan which relies on a high Tax Effort and high Tuition Factor). Low PROCESS states generally have below average Allocation Rates. Neither Tax Effort nor the Tuition Factor appears to correlate significantly with the final PROCESS level. No state has high values for all three PROCESS factors. Wisconsin and Alabama, the highest ranking states in PROCESS, rank 3rd and 32nd in Tax Effort, 25th and 1st in Allocation Rate, and 17th and 28th in the Tuition Factor respectively.

Wealth and System Cost. Alaska, New York, New Jersey, and California, all with high tax revenues, operate the least expensive public higher education systems. These low cost systems emphasize attendance at 4-year and 2-year colleges with resulting system appropriation support requirements (as measured by the System Support Index, #3) from 5 to 14 percent below the U.S. norm. Where funding requirements are high, the cause is often a historically predominant university structure and a relatively small 2-year college system rather than inherent state wealth.

Relationship Between Appropriations and Tuition. Higher education appropriations can be accompanied by either high tuition (South Carolina and New Jersey) or low tuition (District of Columbia). In states with a large proportion of out-of-state students paying high non-resident tuition nearly equal to costs, education appropriations may be set primarily to support the resident enrollment. Such is the case in Vermont, New Hampshire, Colorado, and to a lessor extent Maine, where appropriations relative to total enrollment are substantially lower because of this dependency on non-resident tutition.

Achievement Records. Four states--Wisconsin, Alabama, Arizona, and Minnesota--have done the most with the least and been successful. Ranking lowest in INPUTS and highest in PROCESS, these four states have done their best to respond to an exceptionally difficult financial challenge and have secured near or above average funding. New York also deserves special notice for having responded to high INPUT conditions (15th), not with a typically low PROCESS level but with an equally high PROCESS (15th).

In terms of performing least with the most with resulting low funding per student, Florida and Oklahoma have high INPUT conditions yet respond with a low PROCESS leading to a low OUTPUT.

Trends. The time span of seven years for which data is provided is sufficient to reflect important trends. The data of tables 4 and 5 for fiscal years 1978 and 1980 through 1985 generally reflect modest and irregular changes. Occasionally a sharper consistent change in one or more measures may occur in a particular state. These should be noted and the consequences of their possible continuation considered.

Of special importance is the maintenance of purchasing power. The seven-year change in education appropriations per student in constant dollars is reported in table 1. Inflation of 72 percent for 1978-85 was estimated based on the 1978-84 change in the Higher Education Price Index and a one year projection for 1984-1985 of 6.5 percent. Nationally,

education appropriations per student in constant dollars for the seven year period were stable (-1.6%). However, in 17 states the purchasing power of education appropriations per student declined more than 10 percent. In South Dakota education appropriations per student declined 28.6 percent during this seven year period!

A majority of states increased tuition faster than inflation, with a seven year nationwide improvement in purchasing power per student of 12.1 percent. There was tremendous variation among states in this factor demonstrating that tuition is a major policy issue subject to many considerations other than the objective of serving as a source of consistent financial support. In ten states, the real value of tuition to institutions declined.

A majority of states managed to increase appropriations and tuition sufficiently to offset inflation. Five states lost ground significantly--Wisconsin, Washington, Nevada, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

Erosion of the purchasing power of appropriations and tuition per student results in a reduction in the assets required to provide services to students and faculty salaries WHICH CAN NEVER BE MADE UP FOR THE PERIOD AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

The appendix material provides definition details of interest to financial officers and researchers.

Basic Data Description and Release Schedule

The nine elements of data used in the model are identified by an alphabetical letter and described in this section. The time relationships among data are shown below.

	1983 Jan	Dec	1984 Jan	Dec	1985 Jan	Dec
A. Population	July					
B. High School Graduates			Spring			
C. Enrollment				Fall		
D. Tax Capacity	FY					
E. Tax Revenues	FY					
F. Appropriations					FY	
G. System Support Index	FY					
H. Estimated Tuition Revenues					FY	
I. Disposable Personal Income	Calendar year					

A. Resident Population, in thousands.

Source: Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

B. High School Graduates (public and nonpublic). Excludes equivalency certificates and graduates from other programs.

Source: High school graduate counts were obtained by State Higher Education Finance Officers (SHEFO) from state departments of education. Earlier data of this type is published in Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools and Statistics of State School Systems, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, D.C.

C. Annual Average Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment in Public Institutions of Higher Education.

Source: Provided by State Higher Education Finance Officers (SHEFO). For other enrollment data see Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 19--, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Enrollment in this study is for the higher education universe consisting of public institutions listed in the Education Directory (1983-84) published by the National Center for Education Statistics. Institutions listed provide college-level studies, are authorized to award at least an associate degree, and are accredited. An exception is made for inclusion of non-listed state approved area vocational-technical institutes if they are an integral part of the higher education planning and budgeting effort; are funded as part of or in concert with the higher education system; have a mission, size, and academic program similar to community colleges; and are directing efforts toward achieving accreditation. Only the area vocational-technical colleges in Minnesota met these criteria. The inclusion of the Minnesota voc-tech enrollments is the only exception in this study to the institutional universe defined in the Education Directory.

Enrollment for the above universe consists of students taking work creditable toward an associate, bachelor's, or higher degree, and those students enrolled for credit or non-credit in a vocational or technical program that is normally terminal and results in some other formal recognition below the baccalaureate. Students in non-credit adult education courses and non-credit extension courses are excluded. Such continuing education courses are often of irregular length and are primarily supported by tuition payments as opposed to appropriations.

For the special comparative purposes of this study, enrollments in schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathic medicine (referred to collectively as medical schools) are excluded.

Reported annual average FTE enrollment is computed as follows: total yearly undergraduate credit hours (including summer sessions at the end of the academic year) are divided by 15 and for graduate students by 12; the resulting sum is divided by 2 if on a semester plan or by 3 if on a quarter plan. (These conversion factors are derived by dividing the total number of credits required for completing a degree program by the number of terms normally required of a fully-engaged student to obtain such credits.) Current FY annual FTE enrollment is estimated based on a projected ratio with fall headcount; e.g., FY 1985 annual FTE enrollment = FY 1984 annual FTE enrollment x (Oct 1984 headcount/Oct 1983 headcount). In a few states, not identified, credit hour count was not available. In these instances, FTE enrollment was determined by establishing the full-time-equivalency of part-time students.

For area vocational-technical institutes included in the institutional universe, credit-hours for non-credit enrollments are estimated as follows: 875 contact hours per year* = 30 semester or 45 quarter credit-hours per year = 1 annual FTE student. Only students enrolled

in an occupational or other program oriented course which results in some form of certificate or other formal recognition are included. * 35 weeks x 25 contact hours per week = 875 contact hours per year.

D. State and Local Government Tax Capacity, in thousands.

Source: 19-- Tax Capacity of the Fifty States, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D.C.

Tax capacity for 1983 was estimated based on projection of an eight-year plot (1975-82) of capacity values.

E. State and Local Government Tax Revenue Collected, in thousands.

Source: Governmental Finances in 19--, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Tax revenues collected for 1983 as reported by the Bureau of the Census were adjusted to conform to tax revenues as defined by the representative tax system used for establishing tax capacity.

F. State and Local Government Tax Revenues Appropriated or Levied for Operating Expenses of Public Higher Education, in thousands. (Includes appropriated financial aid for students attending in-state public institutions.)

Source: Provided by State Higher Education Finance Officers (SHEFO) based on modification of original data colleced by M. M. Chambers. See Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 19-, M.M. Chambers, Office of Research and Information, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Washington, D.C.

Total state (Fa) and local (Fb) government appropriations:

a. are from state and local government taxes. Funds from Federal sources are excluded. Tuition charges collected by the institution and remitted to the state as an offset to state appropriations are excluded (they are reported only once as TUITION).

b. are sums appropriated for current operating expenses at state public institutions. Sums for capital outlay (new construction and debt retirement) and for private institutions are excluded. Deleted from appropriations is an amount equal to any tuition used for debt retirement.

c. include sums for student financial aid to students attending state public institutions. Aid to students attending private or out-of-state institutions is excluded.

d. include sums destined for higher education but appropriated to some other agency; e.g., funds intended for faculty fringe benefits that are appropriated to the state treasurer and disbursed by him.

e. include sums for all activities and support elements of higher education including all non-credit instruction, medical centers and teaching hospitals, research institutes and

laboratories, agricultural experiment stations and cooperative extension services, public television, inter-collegiate athletics, board of regents, coordinating commission, centrally administered system support programs, fringe benefits, etc.

Res-Ag-Med appropriations (Fc) (Fc is included within Fa) are restricted by legislative budget line-item identification or by institutional designation for the direct operations and administrative (excluding indirect costs) support of:

a. research centers, laboratories, and institutes, and sums separately budgeted by institutions for organized research. Included is all health science research. This research is generally an on-going program. Excluded is discretionary use by faculty of unrestricted appropriations supplemented by other revenues for short-term research primarily an adjunct component of instruction (departmental research of an unsponsored nature). Tuition revenues used for research are identified as TUITION.

b. agriculture experiment stations and cooperative extension services.

c. teaching or affiliated hospital operations and public service patient care. Included are all medical, dental, veterinary, optometry, pharmacy, mental health, nursing and other health science institutes, clinics, laboratories, dispensaries, etc., primarily serving the public.

d. schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathic medicine.

Education appropriations equal total state and local appropriations less res-ag-med appropriations (Fa + Fb - Fc).

G. State Higher Education System Support Index.

Source: Derived from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics fall 1981 enrollment data, and finance data from Financing Higher Education in the Fifty States, (4th Edition, FY 1982), National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, Boulder, Colorado. Institutional classifications were reviewed by the State Higher Education Finance Officers.

The system support index recognizes differences in education appropriation support requirements and tuition revenues for ten types of institutions defined below. The definitions were used for initial classification of institutions, with subsequent verification and revisions in each state based on consultation with the State Higher Education Finance Officer.

The four types of universities are institutions granting a minimum of 30 doctoral level degrees (including first professional medical) on an annual basis in three or more program areas or interdisciplinary program areas.

Major Research Universities--Twenty-three doctoral granting institutions having sponsored research programs exceeding $48 million.

Research Universities--Twenty-six doctoral granting institutions

having sponsored research programs from $27 to $48 million annually.

Intermediate Universities--Thirty doctoral granting institutions having sponsored research programs between $11 and $27 million and total educational and general expenditures greater than $100 million.

Small Universities--Thirty-three doctoral granting institutions having sponsored research programs less than $11 million and total educational and general expenditures usually less than $100 million.

Comprehensive--institutions with strong, diverse graduate programs awarding primarily masters degrees. Must grant a minimum of 30 post-baccalaureate degrees in three or more fields or have an interdisciplinary program at the post-baccalaureate level.

General Baccalaureate--institutions that primarily emphasize general under graduate education and are not engaged in significant amounts of graduate education.

The two types of two-year institutions confer over 75 percent of their awards for associate and/or certificate level study.

Two-Year Academic and Comprehensive--institutions emphasizing associate and certificate degrees. The number of degrees awarded in academic areas must be 20 percent or more of all degrees awarded.

Two-Year Occupational--institutions emphasizing occupational training. Includes state approved area vocational-technical institutes when these institutions are an integral part of the higher education system.

Health Professional--institutions which are primarily engaged in health science education and which confer first-professional medical degrees.

Other Professional and Specialized--a diverse group of specialized institutions such as education, engineering, divinity, business, art, music, law schools, and other health schools (not awarding any first professional medical degrees).

To compute the index, a constructed financial load per student is first derived for each state by multiplying the enrollment at each type of institution within the state by the respective national average education appropriation (estimated) and tuition rates, summing the derived products, and dividing by the state's total enrollment. This constructed load divided by the average education appropriations and tuition per student for all institutions for the U.S. equals the system support index. Separate indexes are developed for education appropriations (Ga), tuition (Gt), and education appropriations and tuition (G). The fall 1981 FTE enrollment mix for each state and the 1981-82 national average education appropriations (estimated) and

tuition rates[9] per student used in index compilation are shown in the table on the following page.

National average education appropriation rates for each type of institution were estimated as proportional to expenditures for instruction, academic and institutional support, student services, operation and maintenance of the physical plant, and student aid. Expenditures for medical schools were deleted from the estimate.

H. Tuition Revenues.

Source: Provided by State Higher Education Finance Officers (SHEFO). For other tuition data see Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Tuition revenues consist of all tuition and fee charges assessed against students in the public higher education universe. Included are tuition and fees which are remitted to the state as an off-set to state appropriations. Charges for room, board, and other services rendered by auxiliary enterprises are not reported.

To establish comparability, all tuition revenues are considered available for student instruction. Therefore any tuition and fees used for capital debt service is included as tuition (note that an equivalent amount is deducted from appropriations to avoid double counting).

Tuition revenues should relate to the public enrollment previously defined and therefore exclude amounts paid by students enrolled in schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathic medicine.

Net tuition equals total tuition as defined above less: (1) the amount of tuition waived or discounted by public institutions, and (2) state appropriated student financial aid provided students attending in-state public institutions.

I. Disposable Personal Income

Source: Unpublished computer print-out from Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C.

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[9] Note that the appropriation and tuition rates associated with health professional institutions have been set equal to that of major research universities. This action has the effect of essentially cancelling out any differential effect of medical school appropriations and tuition. This simplified adjustment, as opposed to detailed exclusion of medical school enrollments and their rates, was necessary because of data limitations.

State public FTE enrollment distribution by type of institution and national average state and local government appropriations and tuition rates per student, 1981-82.

State	Major Research	Research Univ	Inter Univ	Small Univ	Compr College	Gen BA College	Two-yr Acad/	Two-yr Occup	Health Prof	Other Prof
Alabama	0.0	8.6	14.1	12.9	36.4	0.6	22.7	3.7	0.0	0.9
Alaska	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	17.5	5.2	33.5	15.6	0.0	0.0
Arizona	22.1	0.0	24.4	0.0	8.3	0.0	43.8	1.4	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0.0	26.8	0.0	0.0	38.9	17.0	11.7	3.1	2.4	0.0
California	9.4	1.5	1.6	0.7	25.6	0.0	60.7	0.0	0.4	0.2
Colorado	0.0	34.5	0.0	8.6	12.8	18.2	21.4	1.0	1.2	2.4
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.0	35.1	0.6	27.1	8.0	0.8	0.0
Delaware	0.0	0.0	68.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	23.8	0.0	0.0
D.C.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	13.3	0.0	15.9	0.0	13.7	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	28.2	0.0	0.0	11.9	26.0	7.2	22.9	0.0	1.7	2.1
Hawaii	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	20.1	21.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	52.0	5.3	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	10.4	0.0	6.8	17.5	14.3	0.0	49.2	0.6	1.3	0.0
Indiana	20.7	19.6	0.0	10.1	26.1	0.0	4.5	10.9	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0.0	54.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	17.0	17.8	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.0	19.4	22.7	0.0	27.0	5.1	23.6	0.5	1.7	0.0
Kentucky	0.0	21.9	0.0	16.6	37.6	8.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	0.0	22.1	0.0	0.0	67.3	1.8	6.8	0.0	2.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	7.5	6.8	13.0	0.0	9.4
Maryland	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	27.0	4.9	39.4	0.0	3.4	0.0
Massachusetts	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	35.6	11.0	26.0	6.7	0.3	1.8
Michigan	23.2	0.0	7.3	5.6	19.2	6.7	35.4	2.6	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	2.8	15.2	25.5	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	0.0	13.7	0.0	24.2	11.2	7.6	31.6	11.6	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0.0	17.6	0.0	6.4	39.5	5.1	25.4	0.2	0.0	5.9
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.3	11.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	13.3
Nebraska	0.0	38.9	0.0	0.0	26.6	7.2	0.0	22.9	4.4	0.0
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.6	0.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	52.1	0.0	0.0	28.1	1.6	18.1	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	29.3	11.8	24.3	14.4	1.1	2.7
New Mexico	0.0	26.2	40.4	0.0	18.8	0.0	11.1	3.5	0.0	0.0
New York	0.0	1.7	7.4	6.1	30.0	5.3	35.9	9.2	1.5	2.9
North Carolina	20.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	24.7	7.7	6.7	35.3	0.0	0.3
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	29.0	16.9	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	16.7	0.0	8.3	33.6	12.7	1.0	11.7	15.8	0.3	0.0
Oklahoma	0.0	20.8	18.2	0.0	18.4	7.9	26.4	1.4	2.3	4.6
Oregon	17.3	0.0	0.0	16.2	14.4	1.6	10.6	33.4	1.5	5.0
Pennsylvania	14.7	9.6	10.0	0.0	29.6	3.9	25.9	5.9	0.2	0.1
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	46.5	0.0	24.8	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	12.2	14.3	2.6	33.5	1.9	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	31.7	25.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	11.0
Tennessee	0.0	0.0	21.1	12.9	38.3	0.0	14.1	11.8	1.8	0.0
Texas	16.9	0.0	9.1	5.6	29.0	0.4	31.0	5.3	1.7	1.0
Utah	0.0	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	7.1	16.3	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0.0	0.0	65.2	0.0	0.0	24.0	5.5	5.3	0.0	0.0
Virginia	0.0	20.6	9.6	3.3	26.5	5.3	23.5	11.1	0.0	0.0
Washington	19.3	10.4	0.0	0.0	14.6	1.5	45.8	8.4	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	33.5	0.0	16.3	38.0	9.5	0.0	0.5	2.1
Wisconsin	20.9	0.0	0.0	10.6	36.8	2.2	3.9	25.6	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total U.S.	9.9	6.6	8.0	6.1	25.3	4.2	30.5	7.8	0.7	0.9

										United States
S & L Approp.	$4,540	$3,728	$3,819	$3,186	$3,022	$2,864	$2,034	$2,311	$4,540*	$3,914	$2,948
Tuition Rev	$1,508	$1,418	$1,461	$1,275	$925	$949	$507	$661	$1,508*	$1,262	$940
Total	$6,048	$5,146	$5,280	$4,461	$3,947	$3,813	$2,541	$2,972	$6,048*	$5,176	$3,888

* Set equal to rate for major research university thereby excluding the differential effect of medical school enrollments.

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Comparability of Data

To establish comparability, the differential effects of extraneous factors must be eliminated so that the measurement being observed is exclusively dependent on reported variables of immediate interest. In this study of appropriated support of public higher education, the variables of immediate interest are student load, system load, tax capacity and effort, allocation rate, and role of tuition. With regard to the extraneous factors, improvements have been made to reduce variations in accounting and reporting practices, and to provide data of greater detail to isolate desired comparable components. Full-time-equivalent student enrollment is now, for the first time, based on credit-hours and calculated by a standard formula. Also, student related "education" appropriations are now separately identified for a closer tie with student load.

While some technical problems of data comparability remain, the more serious concerns are with concept and theory. Six such areas are cited below. They are listed in order of presumed seriousness. Currently the author is investigating only the first three problems. The scope of the others may be beyond the capacity of this study. Also their complexity is likely to prevent any short term resolution.

1. This study presents education appropriations and tuition revenues per student without further identification of the student's residence status. These measures properly report the overall roles of the two revenues. However, tuition and appropriation rates are differentially set for resident and non-resident students, with some states charging non-resident tuition nearly equal to costs. Appropriations are set to nearly cover the costs of educating resident students with minimal tuition charge. Thus the two revenue sources have reverse roles for residents and non-residents. This distinction is critical in a few states charging high tuition to a large proportion of non-residents. Currently this condition is identified for five states in this study by a □ symbol (Colorado, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Delaware). Where this representation is a problem, revenues should be separately reported for residents and non-residents if an accurate picture of state financing based on the determinate factors is to be presented.

To secure the necessary resident and non-resident enrollment division would require an exceptional effort on the part of the State Higher Education Finance Officers. In some states the data are not readily available, in others with small non-resident enrollments the distinction is not important. With these conditions in mind, the feasibility of collecting such data is being investigated. Any collection of migration data is likely to involve only the five states where this issue is critical.

2. Three examples illustrate the inconsistencies among states in budgeting and accounting procedures that reduce comparability of appropriations. First, state governments have various practices regarding remission of certain revenues and receipts by public institutions to the state treasury. These remissions, in effect, lower actual funding from state sources. Student tuition payments, interest earned, and indirect cost recovery on sponsored research are examples of revenues received by

institutions which in some instances are remitted to the state. In the case of interest, the state may hold unexpended institutional appropriations, retaining the interest earned. The state also may retain interest on tuition revenues remitted by the institutions. To establish comparability of appropriations, amounts remitted, when an exception to common state practice, must be subtracted from appropriations. However, too much of this type of adjustment will result in appropriations loosing their identify. The problem is to identify by state the major types and amounts of revenues remitted and thereby establish the magnitude and location of the inconsistencies. Use of a survey for this purpose is being considered.

A second example relates to state funding of public institutions by means other than appropriations, as, for example, receipt of lease income and mineral extraction fees on land set aside by the state for institutional benefit. All such non-appropriated state support, in effect, is a substitute for appropriations and should, for comparability, be considered and reported as if it were appropriated.

The use of "close-ended" versus "open-ended" funding is a third example of variation in state budgeting practice that affects the real level of appropriated support. In the close-ended case, institutions may not retain revenues received beyond the level projected on which appropriations were established. In open-ended funding, institutions may retain any amount of revenue received. This often encourages strong entrepreneural efforts. The open-ended situation obviously "increases" the real funding consequences of a given level of state appropriations relative to the close-ended restraint.

Another inconsistency which may be mentioned here is the occasional presence of non-reoccuring major expenditures by institutions such as the start-up costs of a new program. The inclusion of large one-time-only appropriations distorts "normal year" amounts and reduces state-to-state comparability. An appropriate rule for exclusion of large atypical amounts should be established.

3. The prices paid for goods and services purchased by colleges and universities vary with geography. Because education is labor intensive, much of this variation is due to differences in the basic wages paid to faculty and administrators. Alaska, with a very high cost-of-living, may require as much as 45 percent more funding than average to attract and hold equivalent faculty. In the sun belt, competition for jobs may reduce comparable salaries to 20 percent below average. Other factors establishing geographical wage differences include unionization, profitability of nearby industries, urbanization, and climate and social attractiveness of the area. The prices colleges and universities pay for supplies, materials, utilities, and equipment also vary by location depending on proximity to supplier and local demand.

The comparability of state funding would be substantially improved if dollar amounts represented equal value; i.e., equivalent purchasing power. A geographic price index may be used to establish this equivalency by measuring the relative differences among states in prices paid by colleges and universities for a fixed group of typically purchased goods and

services. The representative goods of the "market basket" being priced must be of fixed description, and this requirement of constant quality prevents any easy derivation of the index.

4. This study does not take into account the private sector and its role in providing postsecondary education opportunities that complement and thereby offset state public higher education responsibilities. States with large private sectors recognize the shared responsibility to residents and design their public systems accordingly. The multiple effects of a strong in-state private sector on virtually all of the variables in this model are not now taken into account, and development of adjusting factors appears particularly difficult.

5. Tax revenues as reported in this study do not represent the total fiscal resources available to a state to support public services. Nontax revenues[10] and Federal revenue sharing funds, which vary greatly from state to state, are not included. Although these revenues are often designated for special uses, they may offset the need for tax funds for other public service requirements including higher education. Thus, total revenues may be a more valid measure of state resources available to support public higher education than tax revenues alone. Arguments against inclusion of nontax revenues are based on two factors: (1) taxes are the near-exclusive source of revenues for appropriations for higher education, and (2) tax rates, and hence total tax revenues, are probably not significantly affected by the amount of nontax revenues collected.

A second problem with tax revenues is the lateness of the published data. This study uses FY 83 tax revenues as the base for FY 85 education appropriations, when, in reality, these appropriations are funded with concurrent (FY 85) tax collections. During stable periods this inconsistency causes no difficulty. But if tax revenues should rise or fall sharply, the immediate effect on education appropriations is not properly conveyed using the older tax data.

6. This study does not take into account the effect of population density on state support requirements. A "demographic factor" would adjust for the fact that sparsely settled states require cost duplicating, multiple, dispersed institutions, whereas heavily populated states permit large institutions with attendant economies of scale.

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[10] Nontax revenues are receipts from such diverse sources as fees and charges, rents, fines, interest earnings, and net profits from government-operated utilities, gas and water companies, lotteries, and liquor stores. Tuition payments are a form of nontax revenue and are taken into account in this study.

TABLES

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TABLE 1
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
1984-85

#1
Resident Student Source
High School Graduates
Spring 1984

	HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index
1. CONNECTICUT	14.8	124
2. WISCONSIN	14.4	121
3. NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.4	121
4. MINNESOTA	14.4	121
5. MASSACHUSETTS	14.3	120
6. OHIO	14.2	120
7. IOWA	13.9	117
8. MAINE	13.7	115
9. VERMONT	13.6	115
10. MICHIGAN	13.5	113
11. NORTH DAKOTA	13.4	113
12. DELWARE	13.4	112
13. NEW JERSEY	13.3	112
14. MARYLAND	13.3	112
15. SOUTH DAKOTA	13.3	112
16. PENNSYLVANIA	12.9	109
17. INDIANA	12.8	108
18. HAWAII	12.7	107
19. MONTANA	12.5	105
20. ILLINOIS	12.4	104
21. SOUTH CAROLINA	12.3	103
22. RHODE ISLAND	12.2	102
23. ALABAMA	12.2	102
24. MISSOURI	12.2	102
25. NEBRASKA	12.1	102
26. NEW MEXICO	12.1	102
27. UTAH	12.1	102
28. IDAHO	12.1	102
29. ARKANSAS	12.0	101
30. VIRGINIA	12.0	101
31. WEST VIRGINIA	11.9	100
32. MISSISSIPPI	11.9	100
33. KENTUCKY	11.7	98
34. NEW YORK	11.7	98
35. TENNESSEE	11.5	97
36. NORTH CAROLINA	11.4	96
37. ALASKA	11.4	96
38. WYOMING	11.2	94
39. WASHINGTON	11.1	93
40. GEORGIA	11.0	93
41. KANSAS	11.0	92
42. OREGON	10.8	91
43. TEXAS	10.7	90
44. OKLAHOMA	10.7	90
45. COLORADO	10.5	88
46. LOUISIANA	10.4	87
47. CALIFORNIA	10.3	86
48. NEVADA	10.2	86
49. DIST COL	9.1	77
50. ARIZONA	9.0	75
51. FLORIDA	8.8	74
UNITED STATES	11.9	100

#1 Resident Student Source High school graduates per 1,000 population (B/A). This is the primary source of entering freshmen at public institutions in the state and is therefore the best single starting base for deriving total enrollments. The state's primary higher education responsibility is to provide post-secondary educational opportunities to its own resident high school graduates. (INPUT factor)

#2
Attendance Expansion Ratio
1984-85

	FTE public students per HS graduate	Index
1. ARIZONA	4.83	191
2. CALIFORNIA	3.78	150
3. WYOMING	3.71	147
4. COLORADO	3.44	136
5. KANSAS	3.41	135
6. NORTH CAROLINA	3.36	133
7. NORTH DAKOTA	3.27	130
8. WASHINGTON	3.17	125
9. OREGON	3.16	125
10. OKLAHOMA	3.08	122
11. MISSISSIPPI	2.97	118
12. TEXAS	2.89	114
13. NEW MEXICO	2.84	112
14. UTAH	2.83	112
15. WISCONSIN	2.82	112
16. FLORIDA	2.82	112
17. NEBRASKA	2.78	110
18. VIRGINIA	2.70	107
19. DELWARE	2.69	107
20. LOUISIANA	2.69	106
21. ALASKA	2.62	104
22. ALABAMA	2.61	103
23. MINNESOTA	2.60	103
24. ILLINOIS	2.59	103
25. MARYLAND	2.53	100
26. MICHIGAN	2.51	99
27. MONTANA	2.48	98
28. NEVADA	2.46	97
29. IOWA	2.40	95
30. IDAHO	2.32	92
31. WEST VIRGINIA	2.31	91
32. HAWAII	2.29	91
33. INDIANA	2.22	88
34. TENNESSEE	2.16	86
35. RHODE ISLAND	2.15	85
36. NEW YORK	2.10	83
37. SOUTH DAKOTA	2.08	82
38. MISSOURI	2.06	82
39. GEORGIA	2.06	82
40. ARKANSAS	2.03	80
41. KENTUCKY	2.03	80
42. VERMONT	1.99	79
43. SOUTH CAROLINA	1.94	77
44. OHIO	1.86	73
45. MAINE	1.69	67
46. PENNSYLVANIA	1.68	67
47. MASSACHUSETTS	1.66	66
48. NEW JERSEY	1.66	66
49. NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.55	61
50. DIST COL	1.37	54
51. CONNECTICUT	1.31	52
UNITED STATES	2.53	100

#2 Attendance Expansion Ratio Annual full-time-equivalent enrollment in public institutions of higher education per high school graduate (C/B). This ratio measures the degree to which a state provides attractive and accessible opportunities for higher education to both in-state and out-of-state students relative to the size of its resident student source. High ratios indicate states heavily in the "business" of higher education compared to their basic responsibility to high school graduates. (INPUT factor)

ENROL
Student Enrollment
1984-85
(#1 x #2)

	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop	Index
1. NORTH DAKOTA	43.9	146
2. ARIZONA	43.2	144
3. WYOMING	41.6	138
4. WISCONSIN	40.7	135
5. CALIFORNIA	38.9	129
6. NORTH CAROLINA	38.4	128
7. KANSAS	37.5	125
8. MINNESOTA	37.4	124
9. COLORADO	36.1	120
10. DELAWARE	36.0	120
11. MISSISSIPPI	35.2	117
12. WASHINGTON	35.0	116
13. NEW MEXICO	34.4	114
14. UTAH	34.3	114
15. OREGON	34.3	114
16. NEBRASKA	33.7	112
17. MICHIGAN	33.7	112
18. MARYLAND	33.7	112
19. IOWA	33.4	111
20. OKLAHOMA	33.0	110
21. VIRGINIA	32.4	108
22. ILLINOIS	32.2	107
23. ALABAMA	31.7	105
24. MONTANA	31.0	103
25. TEXAS	31.0	103
26. ALASKA	29.8	99
27. HAWAII	29.1	97
28. INDIANA	28.5	95
29. IDAHO	28.1	93
30. LOUISIANA	27.9	93
31. SOUTH DAKOTA	27.6	92
32. WEST VIRGINIA	27.4	91
33. VERMONT	27.2	90
34. OHIO	26.4	88
35. RHODE ISLAND	26.2	87
36. NEVADA	25.1	84
37. MISSOURI	25.0	83
38. TENNESSEE	25.0	83
39. FLORIDA	24.8	82
40. NEW YORK	24.4	81
41. ARKANSAS	24.4	81
42. SOUTH CAROLINA	23.8	79
43. KENTUCKY	23.8	79
44. MASSACHUSETTS	23.8	79
45. MAINE	23.2	77
46. GEORGIA	22.7	75
47. NEW HAMPSHIRE	22.4	74
48. NEW JERSEY	22.1	74
49. PENNSYLVANIA	21.8	72
50. CONNECTICUT	19.4	64
51. DIST COL	12.6	42
UNITED STATES	30.1	100

ENROL Student Enrollment Annual average full-time equivalent students in public institutions of higher education per 1,000 population (#1 x #2). Measures financial load for funding that supports student-related functions of instruction, academic and institutional support, student services, and operation and maintenance of the physical plant. Makes no distinction between the varied support requirements of the different types of institutions in the state system.

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TABLE 1
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
1984-85

#3
System Support Index
1981-82

	SSIa Approp	SSIt Tuition	SSI Total
1. VERMONT	116	132	120
2. NEW MEXICO	115	129	119
3. DELAWARE	115	131	119
4. INDIANA	115	123	117
5. HAWAII	116	115	116
6. NEW HAMPSHIRE	110	123	113
7. UTAH	109	121	112
8. GEORGIA	111	112	111
9. NEBRASKA	108	115	110
10. OHIO	108	117	110
11. WEST VIRGINIA	107	115	109
12. IOWA	106	114	108
13. LOUISIANA	107	108	107
14. SOUTH DAKOTA	105	113	107
15. OKLAHOMA	105	111	107
16. RHODE ISLAND	105	112	107
17. KANSAS	106	112	107
18. WISCONSIN	106	106	106
19. IDAHO	105	109	106
20. ARIZONA	105	106	106
21. MINNESOTA	106	103	106
22. COLORADO	104	112	106
23. SOUTH CAROLINA	103	110	105
24. KENTUCKY	103	109	105
25. PENNSYLVANIA	105	105	105
26. ARKANSAS	105	108	105
27. WYOMING	103	111	105
28. MICHIGAN	104	103	104
29. TENNESSEE	102	107	103
30. OREGON	103	104	103
31. TEXAS	103	102	103
32. MONTANA	104	101	103
33. NORTH CAROLINA	102	100	102
34. ALABAMA	101	105	102
35. DIST COL	103	98	102
36. MISSOURI	100	101	100
37. VIRGINIA	99	103	100
38. CONNECTICUT	100	101	100
39. MAINE	100	95	99
40. MARYLAND	97	96	97
41. NORTH DAKOTA	96	100	97
42. MASSACHUSETTS	97	97	97
43. WASHINGTON	97	93	96
44. NEW JERSEY	96	95	96
45. ILLINOIS	95	94	95
46. FLORIDA	95	90	94
47. ALASKA	94	94	94
48. MISSISSIPPI	93	97	94
49. NEW YORK	92	89	92
50. NEVADA	91	83	89
51. CALIFORNIA	88	80	86
UNITED STATES	100	100	100

#3 System Support Index (SSI) Constructed state and local government education appropriations and tuition revenue per student based on application of national average rates by type of institution to state enrollment mix (G). Measures the relative funding requirements of a state's system of higher education by taking into account the student-related education costs associated with each type of institution which are dependent on mission, academic and public service programs, and support requirements. (INPUT factor)

SYSTEM LOAD
System Financial Requirements
1984-85
(ENROL x #3)

	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop	Index
1. ARIZONA	45.8	152
2. WYOMING	43.7	145
3. WISCONSIN	43.2	143
4. DELAWARE	42.9	143
5. NORTH DAKOTA	42.6	141
6. NEW MEXICO	41.0	136
7. KANSAS	40.2	133
8. MINNESOTA	39.6	132
9. NORTH CAROLINA	39.2	130
10. UTAH	38.5	128
11. COLORADO	38.3	127
12. NEBRASKA	37.1	123
13. IOWA	36.1	120
14. OREGON	35.3	117
15. OKLAHOMA	35.3	117
16. MICHIGAN	35.1	117
17. HAWAII	33.7	112
18. WASHINGTON	33.6	112
19. CALIFORNIA	33.4	111
20. INDIANA	33.4	111
21. MISSISSIPPI	33.1	110
22. MARYLAND	32.7	108
23. VERMONT	32.6	108
24. VIRGINIA	32.4	108
25. ALABAMA	32.4	108
26. MONTANA	32.0	106
27. TEXAS	32.0	106
28. ILLINOIS	30.6	102
29. WEST VIRGINIA	29.8	99
30. LOUISIANA	29.8	99
31. IDAHO	29.8	99
32. SOUTH DAKOTA	29.6	98
33. OHIO	29.1	97
34. RHODE ISLAND	28.1	93
35. ALASKA	28.0	93
36. TENNESSEE	25.7	85
37. ARKANSAS	25.6	85
38. NEW HAMPSHIRE	25.3	84
39. GEORGIA	25.2	84
40. SOUTH CAROLINA	25.0	83
41. MISSOURI	25.0	83
42. KENTUCKY	25.0	83
43. FLORIDA	23.3	77
44. MASSACHUSETTS	23.0	77
45. MAINE	23.0	76
46. PENNSYLVANIA	22.9	76
47. NEW YORK	22.5	75
48. NEVADA	22.4	74
49. NEW JERSEY	21.3	71
50. CONNECTICUT	19.4	64
51. DIST COL	12.8	43
UNITED STATES	30.1	100

SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements Financial load on systems imposed by enrollment and differential costs for the types of institutions involved (ENROL x #3). Reported in annual FTE students adjusted for the national average education appropriation and tuition funding rates associated with the enrollment mix by type of institution within the state's public higher education system.

#4
Tax Capacity
1983 est.

	Dollars per capita	Index
1. ALASKA	$3,781	321
2. WYOMING	$2,315	197
3. NEVADA	$1,792	152
4. TEXAS	$1,519	129
5. OKLAHOMA	$1,475	125
6. COLORADO	$1,418	121
7. CALIFORNIA	$1,370	117
8. CONNECTICUT	$1,359	116
9. NEW MEXICO	$1,358	115
10. LOUISIANA	$1,358	115
11. DIST COL	$1,337	114
12. DELAWARE	$1,337	114
13. NORTH DAKOTA	$1,325	113
14. HAWAII	$1,322	112
15. MONTANA	$1,300	111
16. NEW JERSEY	$1,257	107
17. KANSAS	$1,253	107
18. FLORIDA	$1,252	106
19. MASSACHUSETTS	$1,193	101
20. WASHINGTON	$1,193	101
21. NEW HAMPSHIRE	$1,169	99
22. MARYLAND	$1,169	99
23. OREGON	$1,158	98
24. MINNESOTA	$1,158	98
25. ILLINOIS	$1,145	97
26. NEBRASKA	$1,144	97
27. ARIZONA	$1,122	95
28. IOWA	$1,110	94
29. VIRGINIA	$1,098	93
30. MICHIGAN	$1,086	92
31. NEW YORK	$1,080	92
32. WEST VIRGINIA	$1,075	91
33. OHIO	$1,063	90
34. MISSOURI	$1,057	90
35. SOUTH DAKOTA	$1,054	90
36. VERMONT	$1,044	89
37. INDIANA	$1,040	88
38. PENNSYLVANIA	$1,039	88
39. IDAHO	$1,016	86
40. UTAH	$1,009	86
41. WISCONSIN	$1,003	85
42. GEORGIA	$980	83
43. MAINE	$969	82
44. KENTUCKY	$968	82
45. RHODE ISLAND	$957	81
46. NORTH CAROLINA	$956	81
47. ARKANSAS	$945	80
48. TENNESSEE	$897	76
49. SOUTH CAROLINA	$862	73
50. ALABAMA	$856	73
51. MISSISSIPPI	$839	71
UNITED STATES	$1,176	100

#4 Tax Capacity The potential of state and local governments to obtain revenues for public purposes through various kinds of taxes (D/A). Measured by a "representative tax system" that defines the tax capacity of a state and its local governments as the amount of revenue they could raise if all 50 state-local systems applied identical tax rates (national averages) to their respective tax bases. (INPUT factor)

TABLE 1
SEVEN FACTORS
IN STATE
SUPPORT OF
PUBLIC HIGHER
EDUCATION
1984-85

#5
Tax Effort
1983 est.

		Percent	Index
1.	NEW YORK	168.9%	169
2.	DIST COL	149.0%	149
3.	WISCONSIN	140.9%	141
4.	RHODE ISLAND	134.6%	135
5.	ALASKA	128.2%	128
6.	MICHIGAN	125.6%	126
7.	MINNESOTA	122.6%	123
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	118.7%	119
9.	NEW JERSEY	114.6%	115
10.	MAINE	110.5%	111
11.	HAWAII	109.3%	109
12.	MARYLAND	107.8%	108
13.	ILLINOIS	106.5%	106
14.	PENNSYLVANIA	106.2%	106
15.	WYOMING	105.3%	105
16.	IOWA	104.8%	105
17.	CONNECTICUT	102.7%	103
18.	OHIO	102.4%	102
19.	VERMONT	102.4%	102
20.	WASHINGTON	101.6%	102
21.	NEBRASKA	98.2%	98
22.	OREGON	97.9%	98
23.	GEORGIA	97.0%	97
24.	CALIFORNIA	94.5%	95
25.	UTAH	94.3%	94
26.	NORTH CAROLINA	93.8%	94
27.	ARIZONA	93.5%	94
28.	VIRGINIA	93.1%	93
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	91.7%	92
30.	MISSISSIPPI	90.7%	91
31.	MONTANA	90.0%	90
32.	ALABAMA	89.5%	89
33.	KANSAS	88.9%	89
34.	KENTUCKY	87.1%	87
35.	INDIANA	86.8%	87
36.	MISSOURI	86.5%	87
37.	TENNESSEE	86.5%	87
38.	DELAWARE	85.4%	85
39.	IDAHO	84.4%	84
40.	SOUTH DAKOTA	84.3%	84
41.	WEST VIRGINIA	83.0%	83
42.	ARKANSAS	80.5%	80
43.	COLORADO	80.4%	80
44.	NORTH DAKOTA	80.4%	80
45.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	76.2%	76
46.	NEW MEXICO	74.3%	74
47.	LOUISIANA	73.8%	74
48.	OKLAHOMA	73.4%	73
49.	FLORIDA	72.7%	73
50.	TEXAS	64.7%	65
51.	NEVADA	59.0%	59
	UNITED STATES	100.0%	100

#5 Tax Effort State and local tax revenue collected as a percentage of state and local tax capacity (E/D). Tax effort measures, as a percentage, how much of state and local government tax capacity is actually used. The tax revenue collected for all states equals total tax capacity nationwide, so that the national effort, by definition, is 100 percent. Effort measures for the individual states indicate how they compare with the national average. (PROCESS factor)

TAX
Tax Revenue
1983 est.
(#4 x #5)

		Dollars per capita	Index
1.	ALASKA	$4,848	412
2.	WYOMING	$2,438	207
3.	DIST COL	$1,992	169
4.	NEW YORK	$1,825	155
5.	HAWAII	$1,445	123
6.	NEW JERSEY	$1,441	122
7.	MINNESOTA	$1,420	121
8.	MASSACHUSETTS	$1,416	120
9.	WISCONSIN	$1,413	120
10.	CONNECTICUT	$1,396	119
11.	MICHIGAN	$1,364	116
12.	CALIFORNIA	$1,295	110
13.	RHODE ISLAND	$1,288	110
14.	MARYLAND	$1,260	107
15.	ILLINOIS	$1,220	104
16.	WASHINGTON	$1,212	103
17.	MONTANA	$1,170	99
18.	IOWA	$1,164	99
19.	DELAWARE	$1,142	97
20.	COLORADO	$1,140	97
21.	OREGON	$1,134	96
22.	NEBRASKA	$1,124	96
23.	KANSAS	$1,113	95
24.	PENNSYLVANIA	$1,103	94
25.	OHIO	$1,088	92
26.	OKLAHOMA	$1,082	92
27.	MAINE	$1,071	91
28.	VERMONT	$1,069	91
29.	NORTH DAKOTA	$1,065	91
30.	NEVADA	$1,057	90
31.	ARIZONA	$1,050	89
32.	VIRGINIA	$1,022	87
33.	NEW MEXICO	$1,009	86
34.	LOUISIANA	$1,002	85
35.	TEXAS	$983	84
36.	GEORGIA	$952	81
37.	UTAH	$951	81
38.	MISSOURI	$915	78
39.	FLORIDA	$910	77
40.	INDIANA	$902	77
41.	NORTH CAROLINA	$897	76
42.	WEST VIRGINIA	$893	76
43.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	$891	76
44.	SOUTH DAKOTA	$889	76
45.	IDAHO	$857	73
46.	KENTUCKY	$843	72
47.	SOUTH CAROLINA	$790	67
48.	TENNESSEE	$776	66
49.	ALABAMA	$766	65
50.	MISSISSIPPI	$761	65
51.	ARKANSAS	$760	65
	UNITED STATES	$1,176	100

TAX Tax Revenues State and local tax revenue collected per capita (#4 x #5). Collected tax revenue represents the wealth available to state and local governments for public use. The index essentially identifies "rich" versus "poor" states according to the size of their current tax income. State wealth such as nontax revenues from government fees and charges for selling certain public services are not included.

#6
Allocation to Public
Higher Education
1984-85

		Education (total) approp as a percent of t&x revenue		Index
1.	ALABAMA	14.7%	(16.6)	165
2.	NEW MEXICO	14.0%	(16.9)	158
3.	NORTH CAROLINA	13.7%	(17.7)	155
4.	UTAH	13.1%	(15.0)	147
5.	ARIZONA	12.8%	(15.0)	145
6.	SOUTH CAROLINA	12.7%	(17.4)	143
7.	HAWAII	12.2%	(14.3)	137
8.	IDAHO	12.1%	(13.8)	137
9.	MISSISSIPPI	12.1%	(16.9)	136
10.	ARKANSAS	11.7%	(13.6)	132
11.	CALIFORNIA	11.7%	(13.0)	131
12.	NORTH DAKOTA	11.5%	(15.5)	130
13.	DELAWARE	11.4%	(12.1)	128
14.	TENNESSEE	11.2%	(13.6)	126
15.	TEXAS	11.0%	(15.6)	124
16.	KANSAS	10.7%	(14.1)	121
17.	MONTANA	10.2%	(11.3)	115
18.	INDIANA	9.7%	(11.1)	109
19.	VIRGINIA	9.6%	(11.9)	109
20.	IOWA	9.6%	(11.4)	109
21.	WASHINGTON	9.5%	(10.7)	107
22.	MINNESOTA	9.4%	(10.9)	105
23.	KENTUCKY	9.3%	(12.9)	105
24.	OREGON	9.3%	(11.7)	105
25.	WISCONSIN	9.3%	(10.5)	105
26.	WYOMING	8.9%	(10.1)	100
27.	GEORGIA	8.9%	(11.4)	100
28.	LOUISIANA	8.8%	(12.8)	99
29.	FLORIDA	8.7%	(10.5)	98
30.	OKLAHOMA	8.6%	(10.4)	97
31.	MARYLAND	8.1%	(10.0)	91
32.	MISSOURI	8.1%	(9.0)	91
33.	NEBRASKA	7.9%	(13.4)	90
34.	WEST VIRGINIA	7.8%	(11.0)	88
35.	RHODE ISLAND	7.8%	(8.0)	88
36.	COLORADO	7.7%	(10.4)	87
37.	ILLINOIS	7.7%*	(9.2)	86
38.	MICHIGAN	7.4%	(8.5)	84
39.	NEVADA	7.3%	(8.3)	82
40.	OHIO	6.9%*	(8.3)	78
41.	MAINE	6.9%	(7.4)	78
42.	MASSACHUSETTS	6.8%	(7.1)	76
43.	NEW YORK	6.7%	(7.7)	76
44.	ALASKA	6.5%	(7.2)	73
45.	PENNSYLVANIA	6.5%	(7.0)	73
46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	6.5%	(8.3)	73
47.	NEW JERSEY	6.2%	(7.5)	70
48.	DIST COL	5.1%	(5.1)	58
49.	VERMONT	4.8%	(6.6)	55
50.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4.7%	(5.0)	53
51.	CONNECTICUT	4.6%	(5.6)	52
	UNITED STATES	8.9%	(10.6)	100

#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education State and local tax revenue appropriated or levied for current operating education expenses of public institutions (Fa+Fb-Fc)/E. This ratio suggests the relative importance and requirements of financing public student education to the funding of other public services in the state and local government budgets. The ratio for total appropriations is shown in (). (PROCESS factor)

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TABLE 1
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION 1984-85

	APP Education Appropriations per Student 1984-85 (TAX x #6/ENROLL)		Relative to system financial load		7-year constant dollar change	Relative to tax rev/capita		Res-Ag-Med approp as a percent of total approp ($/capita)	
	Dollars per student	Index	Index	(Rank)		Index	(Rank)		
1. ALASKA	$10,584	305	325	(1)	9.1%	74	(47)	9.4%	($32.8)
2. DIST COL	$8,128	234	228	(2)	11.0%	138	(7)	0.2%	($0.2)
3. HAWAII	$6,055	175	151	(4)	10.4%	142	(6)	15.0%	($31.0)
4. WYOMING	$5,195	150	145	(5)	2.0%	72	(48)	12.3%	($30.4)
5. NEW YORK	$5,008	144	157	(3)	14.9%	93	(33)	12.6%	($17.6)
6. SOUTH CAROLINA	$4,202	121	118	(9)	4.3%	180	(1)	27.3%	($37.6)
7. NEW MEXICO	$4,111	119	103	(12)	13.4%	138	(8)	16.9%	($28.7)
8. NEW JERSEY	$4,051	117	122	(7)	2.8%	95	(32)	17.2%	($18.6)
9. MASSACHUSETTS	$4,034	116	120	(8)	-13.0%	97	(31)	4.4%	($4.4)
10. CALIFORNIA	$3,885	112	127	(6)	-2.4%	102	(21)	10.1%	($16.9)
11. RHODE ISLAND	$3,845	111	106	(11)	-4.6%	101	(22)	2.1%	($2.2)
12. MONTANA	$3,841	111	107	(10)	13.4%	111	(17)	9.6%	($12.6)
13. GEORGIA	$3,710	107	96	(22)	17.8%	132	(10)	22.5%	($24.5)
14. IDAHO	$3,705	107	102	(13)	-14.7%	147	(5)	11.7%	($13.8)
15. ARKANSAS	$3,660	106	101	(15)	-1.2%	163	(2)	13.8%	($14.3)
16. UTAH	$3,617	104	96	(23)	-6.5%	129	(11)	13.1%	($18.7)
17. DELAWARE	$3,607 ◘	104	90	(29)	17.5%	107	(19)	6.2%	($8.6)
18. MINNESOTA	$3,553	102	97	(21)	-15.1%	85	(39)	14.0%	($21.6)
19. ALABAMA	$3,541	102	101	(14)	-5.8%	157	(3)	11.9%	($15.2)
20. TEXAS	$3,498	101	98	(17)	16.4%	121	(13)	29.2%	($44.7)
21. TENNESSEE	$3,476	100	98	(16)	7.7%	152	(4)	18.1%	($19.2)
22. IOWA	$3,352	97	91	(27)	-11.2%	98	(28)	15.6%	($20.7)
23. CONNECTICUT	$3,314	96	96	(24)	-5.4%	81	(42)	18.0%	($14.1)
24. KENTUCKY	$3,305	95	93	(25)	-13.9%	133	(9)	27.7%	($30.1)
25. PENNSYLVANIA	$3,287	95	90	(30)	-15.2%	101	(24)	6.8%	($5.2)
26. WASHINGTON	$3,286	95	98	(18)	-14.0%	92	(35)	11.3%	($14.7)
27. WISCONSIN	$3,220	93	88	(34)	-17.4%	77	(45)	11.2%	($16.6)
28. NORTH CAROLINA	$3,207	93	91	(28)	13.1%	121	(12)	22.5%	($35.8)
29. FLORIDA	$3,197	92	97	(19)	14.0%	119	(14)	17.2%	($16.5)
30. MAINE	$3,186 ◘	92	92	(26)	18.7%	101	(25)	6.6%	($5.2)
31. KANSAS	$3,173	92	86	(35)	-1.6%	97	(30)	24.0%	($37.6)
32. LOUISIANA	$3,159	91	85	(39)	6.3%	107	(20)	31.1%	($39.8)
33. ARIZONA	$3,120	90	86	(37)	5.6%	101	(26)	14.6%	($23.1)
34. OREGON	$3,082	89	86	(36)	-4.9%	92	(34)	20.0%	($26.4)
35. NEVADA	$3,058	88	97	(20)	-20.9%	98	(27)	12.8%	($11.3)
36. INDIANA	$3,054	88	77	(44)	-12.9%	115	(16)	13.0%	($13.0)
37. VIRGINIA	$3,046	88	89	(32)	12.9%	101	(23)	18.8%	($22.8)
38. MARYLAND	$3,033	87	90	(31)	-5.2%	82	(40)	19.0%	($23.9)
39. MICHIGAN	$2,994	86	83	(41)	-11.5%	74	(46)	12.9%	($14.9)
40. MISSOURI	$2,959	85	85	(38)	-16.0%	110	(18)	10.4%	($8.6)
41. ILLINOIS	$2,899 •	84	88	(33)	-12.5%	81	(41)	16.6% •	($18.6)
42. OHIO	$2,857 •	82	76	(45)	-5.1%	89	(37)	16.6% •	($15.0)
43. OKLAHOMA	$2,839	82	78	(43)	15.2%	89	(38)	17.1%	($19.3)
44. NORTH DAKOTA	$2,801	81	84	(40)	-15.8%	89	(36)	25.4%	($41.9)
45. NEBRASKA	$2,646	76	71	(46)	-16.8%	80	(43)	40.7%	($61.2)
46. MISSISSIPPI	$2,611	75	81	(42)	-5.8%	116	(15)	28.3%	($36.3)
47. WEST VIRGINIA	$2,557	74	69	(47)	-8.8%	97	(29)	28.7%	($28.1)
48. COLORADO	$2,424 ◘	70	67	(48)	1.9%	72	(49)	26.2%	($31.0)
49. SOUTH DAKOTA	$2,084	60	57	(49)	-28.6%	80	(44)	22.1%	($16.3)
50. VERMONT	$1,905 ◘	55	47	(51)	-3.2%	60	(51)	27.1%	($19.2)
51. NEW HAMPSHIRE	$1,856 ◘	54	49	(50)	-19.6%	71	(50)	6.6%	($2.9)
UNITED STATES	$3,467	100	100		-1.6%	100		16.6%	($20.8)

APP Education Appropriations per Student State and local tax revenue appropriated for current operating education expenses of public institutions per annual FTE student (TAX x #6/ENROL). Indicates average state support to individual students without taking into account the types of institutions attended. Educ. approp's. related to the state system's appropriation funding requirements are reported as an index (APP/SSIs). The ratio of educ. approp's/student to tax capacity/capita indicates a state's funding achievement relative to potential ability to pay. Appropriations for research, agriculture, and medical are reported as a percent of total approp's to suggest relative importance, and per capita as a need measure.

#7 Tuition Factor 1984-85

	Factor	Index
1. VERMONT	2.86	219
2. NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.53	194
3. OHIO	1.72 •	132
4. COLORADO	1.67	128
5. DELAWARE	1.65	126
6. PENNSYLVANIA	1.61	124
7. MICHIGAN	1.56	120
8. INDIANA	1.51	116
9. SOUTH DAKOTA	1.51	116
10. MAINE	1.47	113
11. MARYLAND	1.43	109
12. IOWA	1.42	109
13. WEST VIRGINIA	1.41	108
14. VIRGINIA	1.41	108
15. MISSOURI	1.40	107
16. OREGON	1.39	107
17. WISCONSIN	1.38	106
18. NEBRASKA	1.38	106
19. MISSISSIPPI	1.38	106
20. NORTH DAKOTA	1.37	105
21. RHODE ISLAND	1.37	105
22. CONNECTICUT	1.36	104
23. NEVADA	1.36	104
24. SOUTH CAROLINA	1.35	103
25. NEW JERSEY	1.34	103
26. KENTUCKY	1.33	102
27. MINNESOTA	1.33	102
28. ALABAMA	1.33	102
29. ILLINOIS	1.32 •	101
30. TENNESSEE	1.31	101
31. ARIZONA	1.31	100
32. KANSAS	1.29	99
33. GEORGIA	1.29	99
34. LOUISIANA	1.29	99
35. ARKANSAS	1.27	98
36. WASHINGTON	1.27	97
37. UTAH	1.26	97
38. FLORIDA	1.23	94
39. OKLAHOMA	1.23	94
40. MASSACHUSETTS	1.22	94
41. MONTANA	1.21	93
42. NEW YORK	1.19	91
43. IDAHO	1.18	90
44. TEXAS	1.17	89
45. NORTH CAROLINA	1.16	89
46. NEW MEXICO	1.14	88
47. HAWAII	1.14	87
48. CALIFORNIA	1.13	87
49. WYOMING	1.12	86
50. ALASKA	1.10	85
51. DIST COL	1.10	84
UNITED STATES	1.30	100

#7 Tuition Factor Ratio of state and local government education appropriations plus student tuition revenue to state and local government education appropriations (Fa+Fb-Fc+H)/(Fa+Fb-Fc). This ratio suggests the relative importance of student tuition as a funding source compared to state-local appropriations. High ratios may reflect a large proportion of out-of-state students paying high non-resident tuition. (PROCESS factor)

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TABLE 1
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION 1984-85

TUITION
Estimated Net Tuition per Student APP (Tuition Factor - 1.00) 1984-85

	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	(Rank)	7-year constant dollar change	Relative to personal disposable income/cap Index	(Rank)
1. VERMONT	$3,545◘	336	255	(1)	17.1%	388	(1)
2. NEW HAMPSHIRE	$2,838◘	269	219	(2)	6.2%	254	(2)
3. *DELAWARE*	*$2,335◘*	*221*	*169*	*(4)*	*6.2%*	*212*	*(3)*
4. OHIO	$2,049	194	166	(5)	14.1%	203	(4)
5. PENNSYLVANIA	$2,009	190	181	(3)	15.2%	194	(5)
6. MICHIGAN	$1,681	159	155	(6)	38.8%	163	(9)
7. COLORADO	$1,622◘	154	137	(8)	49.7%	142	(11)
8. INDIANA	$1,571	149	121	(13)	18.4%	166	(7)
9. MAINE	$1,499◘	142	150	(7)	12.8%	166	(8)
10. SOUTH CAROLINA	$1,464	139	126	(11)	43.6%	175	(6)
11. RHODE ISLAND	$1,425	135	121	(14)	19.4%	133	(13)
12. IOWA	$1,398	133	116	(15)	7.0%	145	(10)
13. NEW JERSEY	$1,374	130	137	(9)	19.1%	108	(28)
14. MARYLAND	$1,294	123	128	(10)	4.9%	114	(26)
15. VIRGINIA	$1,246	118	115	(16)	16.1%	114	(25)
16. WISCONSIN	$1,226	116	110	(21)	-10.0%	120	(20)
17. OREGON	$1,203	114	110	(20)	16.4%	126	(17)
18. CONNECTICUT	$1,197	114	112	(17)	15.3%	90	(35)
19. MISSOURI	$1,178	112	111	(19)	8.1%	119	(21)
20. MINNESOTA	$1,169	111	108	(22)	36.4%	111	(27)
21. ALABAMA	$1,158	110	105	(23)	3.8%	137	(12)
22. KENTUCKY	$1,105	105	96	(27)	9.0%	128	(15)
23. ALASKA	$1,099	104	111	(18)	4.2%	72	(43)
24. NEVADA	$1,098	104	125	(12)	-3.6%	97	(31)
25. TENNESSEE	$1,081	103	96	(28)	9.0%	122	(18)
26. GEORGIA	$1,075	102	91	(30)	12.6%	114	(23)
27. SOUTH DAKOTA	$1,065	101	89	(32)	-5.3%	114	(24)
28. WEST VIRGINIA	$1,060	100	87	(35)	54.4%	126	(16)
29. NORTH DAKOTA	$1,039	98	98	(25)	10.4%	94	(33)
30. NEBRASKA	$1,006	95	83	(37)	-7.6%	100	(29)
31. ARKANSAS	$1,001	95	88	(34)	11.5%	121	(19)
32. MISSISSIPPI	$991	94	97	(26)	1.6%	132	(14)
33. ARIZONA	$956	91	86	(36)	-2.3%	98	(30)
34. NEW YORK	$952	90	101	(24)	-9.3%	84	(37)
35. UTAH	$948	90	74	(43)	-3.7%	116	(22)
36. KANSAS	$923	87	78	(39)	-11.2%	84	(36)
37. ILLINOIS	$923	87	93	(29)	25.1%	82	(38)
38. LOUISIANA	$903	86	79	(38)	19.1%	96	(32)
39. MASSACHUSETTS	$902	86	88	(33)	8.4%	76	(40)
40. WASHINGTON	$887	84	90	(31)	-12.0%	79	(39)
41. HAWAII	$843	80	70	(44)	10.2%	76	(41)
42. MONTANA	$820	78	77	(42)	-13.0%	90	(34)
43. DIST COL	$805	76	78	(40)	48.6%	59	(47)
44. FLORIDA	$734	70	77	(41)	-14.3%	70	(44)
45. IDAHO	$655	62	57	(46)	8.8%	74	(42)
46. OKLAHOMA	$650	62	56	(47)	-14.1%	67	(45)
47. WYOMING	$627	59	54	(49)	-34.2%	58	(48)
48. NEW MEXICO	$590	56	63	(51)	-10.0%	67	(46)
49. TEXAS	$580	55	54	(48)	-12.8%	55	(50)
50. NORTH CAROLINA	$507	48	48	(50)	-23.8%	57	(49)
51. CALIFORNIA	$500	47	59	(45)	79.3%	41	(51)
UNITED STATES	$1,055	100	100		12.1%	100	

TUITION Estimated Net Tuition Revenues per Student Tuition revenues of public institutions per annual FTE student APP(Tuition Factor - 1.00). Indicates average tuition (less state appropriated student aid) paid by all resident and non- resident students without recognizing the types of institutions attended. Tuition related to the state system's tuition funding requirements is reported as an index. Tuition revenues per student relative to disposable personal income per capita indicates tuition level relative to resident ability to pay. (TUITION/SSIc)

OUTPUT
Education Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student 1984-85 (APP + TUITION)

	Dollars per student'	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	(Rank)	7-year constant dollar change
1. ALASKA	$11,683	258	275	(1)	8.7%
2. DIST COL	$8,933	198	194	(2)	13.6%
3. *HAWAII*	*$6,898*	*153*	*132*	*(4)*	*10.3%*
4. NEW YORK	$5,960	132	143	(3)	10.2%
5. DELAWARE	$5,942	131	110	(11)	12.8%
6. WYOMING	$5,822	129	123	(6)	-3.7%
7. SOUTH CAROLINA	$5,667	125	119	(7)	12.2%
8. VERMONT	$5,450	121	100	(16)	9.1%
9. NEW JERSEY	$5,425	120	125	(5)	6.5%
10. PENNSYLVANIA	$5,296	117	112	(10)	-5.8%
11. RHODE ISLAND	$5,270	117	109	(12)	0.9%
12. MASSACHUSETTS	$4,936	109	113	(9)	-9.7%
13. OHIO	$4,906•	109	99	(21)	2.1%
14. GEORGIA	$4,785	106	95	(27)	16.6%
15. IOWA	$4,750	105	97	(25)	-6.6%
16. MINNESOTA	$4,722	104	99	(22)	-6.4%
17. NEW MEXICO	$4,701	104	87	(41)	9.8%
18. ALABAMA	$4,699	104	102	(15)	-3.6%
19. NEW HAMPSHIRE	$4,692	104	92	(33)	-5.8%
20. MAINE	$4,686	104	105	(13)	16.7%
21. MICHIGAN	$4,675	103	99	(19)	1.7%
22. MONTANA	$4,662	103	100	(17)	7.6%
23. ARKANSAS	$4,661	103	98	(23)	1.3%
24. INDIANA	$4,625	102	87	(40)	-4.3%
25. UTAH	$4,565	101	90	(36)	-6.0%
26. TENNESSEE	$4,557	101	98	(24)	8.0%
27. CONNECTICUT	$4,512	100	100	(18)	-0.6%
28. WISCONSIN	$4,445	98	93	(30)	-15.5%
29. KENTUCKY	$4,409	98	93	(29)	-9.1%
30. CALIFORNIA	$4,384	97	113	(8)	2.9%
31. IDAHO	$4,360	96	91	(35)	-11.8%
32. MARYLAND	$4,327	96	99	(20)	-2.4%
33. VIRGINIA	$4,291	95	95	(28)	13.8%
34. OREGON	$4,286	95	92	(32)	0.3%
35. WASHINGTON	$4,172	92	96	(26)	-13.6%
36. NEVADA	$4,156	92	103	(14)	-17.0%
37. MISSOURI	$4,137	91	91	(34)	-10.3%
38. KANSAS	$4,096	91	85	(44)	-3.9%
39. TEXAS	$4,078	90	88	(38)	11.1%
40. ARIZONA	$4,076	90	85	(42)	3.6%
41. LOUISIANA	$4,062	90	84	(46)	8.9%
42. COLORADO	$4,046	89	84	(45)	16.9%
43. FLORIDA	$3,931	87	92	(31)	7.4%
44. NORTH DAKOTA	$3,840	85	88	(39)	-10.0%
45. ILLINOIS	$3,821•	85	89	(37)	-5.7%
46. NORTH CAROLINA	$3,715	82	81	(47)	6.1%
47. NEBRASKA	$3,652	81	73	(48)	-14.4%
48. WEST VIRGINIA	$3,616	80	73	(49)	3.7%
49. MISSISSIPPI	$3,602	80	85	(43)	-3.9%
50. OKLAHOMA	$3,489	77	72	(50)	8.3%
51. SOUTH DAKOTA	$3,150	70	65	(51)	-22.1%
UNITED STATES	$4,522	100	100		1.3%

OUTPUT Education Appropriations and Estimated Net Tuition per Student Appropriation and tuition revenues for current operating education expenses for public institutions per annual FTE student (APP + TUITION). Indicates support for individual students without taking into account the types of institutions attended. Education appropriations and tuition related to the state system's financial support requirements is reported as an index. (OUTPUT/SSI)

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TABLE 1
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION 1984-85

INPUTS
Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)

	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	(Rank)
1. ALASKA	$126,767	324	345	(1)
2. DIST COL	$106,454	272	267	(2)
3. NEVADA	$71,285	182	205	(3)
4. CONNECTICUT	$70,132	179	179	(4)
5. NEW JERSEY	$56,782	145	151	(5)
6. WYOMING	$55,649	142	136	(7)
7. NEW HAMPSHIRE	$52,283	134	118	(11)
8. FLORIDA	$50,483	129	137	(6)
9. MASSACHUSETTS	$50,219	129	132	(8)
10. TEXAS	$48,950	125	122	(10)
11. LOUISIANA	$48,729	125	117	(12)
12. PENNSYLVANIA	$47,734	122	116	(13)
13. HAWAII	$45,427	116	100	(19)
14. OKLAHOMA	$44,726	114	107	(16)
15. NEW YORK	$44,247	113	123	(9)
16. GEORGIA	$43,155	110	99	(20)
17. MISSOURI	$42,237	108	108	(14)
18. MONTANA	$41,885	107	104	(18)
19. MAINE	$41,707	107	108	(15)
20. KENTUCKY	$40,698	104	99	(21)
21. OHIO	$40,224	103	94	(25)
22. NEW MEXICO	$39,466	101	85	(35)
23. WEST VIRGINIA	$39,287	101	92	(26)
24. COLORADO	$39,234	100	95	(23)
25. ARKANSAS	$38,772	99	94	(24)
26. VERMONT	$38,389	98	82	(37)
27. SOUTH DAKOTA	$38,171	98	91	(28)
28. DELAWARE	$37,079	95	80	(39)
29. RHODE ISLAND	$36,493	93	87	(33)
30. INDIANA	$36,443	93	80	(40)
31. IDAHO	$36,152	93	87	(32)
32. SOUTH CAROLINA	$36,124	92	88	(31)
33. TENNESSEE	$35,963	92	89	(30)
34. ILLINOIS	$35,526	91	96	(22)
35. CALIFORNIA	$35,240	90	105	(17)
36. MARYLAND	$34,727	89	92	(27)
37. WASHINGTON	$34,030	87	91	(29)
38. VIRGINIA	$33,924	87	87	(34)
39. NEBRASKA	$33,900	87	79	(43)
40. OREGON	$33,792	86	84	(36)
41. KANSAS	$33,377	85	80	(38)
42. IOWA	$33,214	85	79	(44)
43. MICHIGAN	$32,193	82	79	(42)
44. MINNESOTA	$30,973	79	75	(45)
45. NORTH DAKOTA	$30,190	77	80	(41)
46. UTAH	$29,371	75	67	(47)
47. ALABAMA	$26,990	69	68	(46)
48. ARIZONA	$25,971	66	63	(49)
49. NORTH CAROLINA	$24,877	64	62	(50)
50. WISCONSIN	$24,619	63	59	(51)
51. MISSISSIPPI	$23,806	61	65	(48)
UNITED STATES	$39,080	100	100	

INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student These combined input factors establish a state's basic tax potential to finance public institutions relative to student enrollment load (#4/#1 x #2). Relatively stable tax potential to finance individual student's education without taking into account the types of institutions attended. Tax potential related to the state system's financial support requirements is reported as an index. (INPUTS/SSI)

PROCESS
Collective Financial Actions (#5 x #6 x #7)

	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	(Rank)
1. WISCONSIN	18.1%	156	147	(2)
2. ALABAMA	17.4%	150	148	(1)
3. DELAWARE	16.0%	138	116	(13)
4. ARIZONA	15.7%	136	128	(5)
5. SOUTH CAROLINA	15.7%	136	129	(4)
6. UTAH	15.5%	134	120	(11)
7. MINNESOTA	15.2%	132	124	(9)
8. HAWAII	15.2%	131	113	(16)
9. MISSISSIPPI	15.1%	131	139	(3)
10. NORTH CAROLINA	14.9%	129	127	(7)
11. MICHIGAN	14.5%	126	121	(10)
12. RHODE ISLAND	14.4%	125	117	(12)
13. IOWA	14.3%	124	114	(14)
14. VERMONT	14.2%	123	102	(22)
15. NEW YORK	13.5%	116	127	(6)
16. NORTH DAKOTA	12.7%	110	113	(15)
17. INDIANA	12.7%	110	94	(29)
18. OREGON	12.7%	110	106	(20)
19. TENNESSEE	12.7%	110	106	(21)
20. VIRGINIA	12.7%	109	109	(19)
21. MARYLAND	12.5%	108	111	(17)
22. CALIFORNIA	12.4%	108	125	(8)
23. KANSAS	12.3%	106	99	(23)
24. WASHINGTON	12.3%	106	110	(18)
25. OHIO	12.2%•	105	96	(28)
26. IDAHO	12.1%	104	98	(25)
27. ARKANSAS	12.0%	104	99	(24)
28. NEW MEXICO	11.9%	103	87	(34)
29. MAINE	11.2%	97	98	(26)
30. MONTANA	11.1%	96	93	(30)
31. PENNSYLVANIA	11.1%	96	91	(31)
32. GEORGIA	11.1%	96	86	(35)
33. KENTUCKY	10.8%	94	89	(32)
34. NEBRASKA	10.8%	93	85	(40)
35. ILLINOIS	10.8%•	93	98	(27)
36. WYOMING	10.5%	90	86	(36)
37. COLORADO	10.3%	89	84	(41)
38. MASSACHUSETTS	9.8%	85	88	(33)
39. MISSOURI	9.8%	85	85	(39)
40. NEW JERSEY	9.6%	83	86	(37)
41. ALASKA	9.2%	80	85	(38)
42. WEST VIRGINIA	9.2%	80	73	(42)
43. NEW HAMPSHIRE	9.0%	78	69	(46)
44. DIST COL	8.4%	73	71	(44)
45. LOUISIANA	8.3%	72	67	(47)
46. TEXAS	8.3%	72	70	(45)
47. SOUTH DAKOTA	8.3%	71	67	(48)
48. OKLAHOMA	7.8%	67	63	(49)
49. FLORIDA	7.8%	67	72	(43)
50. CONNECTICUT	6.4%	56	56	(51)
51. NEVADA	5.8%	50	57	(50)
UNITED STATES	11.6%	100	100	

PROCESS Collective Financial Actions The combined PROCESS factors are the financial actions that establish the degree to which the INPUT potential tax dollars per student are actually utilized to achieve the OUTPUT support level provided (#5 x #6 x #7). States with high PROCESS levels are making a substantial combined tax effort, allocation to education, and tuition charge to finance public institutions. PROCESS = OUTPUT/INPUTS The PROCESS actions related to the state system's financial support requirements is reported as an index (PROCESS/SSI)

□ The payment of high non-resident tuition by a large proportion of out-of-state students, substantially increases tuition revenues and correspondingly reduces appropriation requirements.

• Res-Ag-Med appropriations have been assigned in Illinois and Ohio equal to the national average 16.6 percent of total appropriations. Education appropriations and other dependent measures are thus affected.

COSA WASHINGTON

...SCHEDULE

TABLE 2 SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION 1984-85	#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads Spring 1984		#2 Attendance Expension Ratio 1984-85		ENROL Student Enrollment 1984-85 (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index 1981-82			SYSTEM LOAD Sys Financial Requirements 1984-85 (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity 1983		#5 Tax Effort 1983	
	HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE students per 1,000 pop.	Index	SSIa App	SSIt Tuition	SSI Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
ALABAMA	12.2	102	2.61	103	31.7	105	101	105	102	32.4	108	$856	73	89.5%	89
ALASKA	11.4	96	2.62	104	29.8	99	94	94	94	28.0	93	$3,781	321	126.2%	128
ARIZONA	9.0	75	4.83	191	43.2	144	105	106	106	45.8	152	$1,122	95	93.5%	94
ARKANSAS	12.0	101	2.03	80	24.4	81	105	105	105	25.6	85	$945	80	80.5%	80
CALIFORNIA	10.3	86	3.78	150	38.9	129	88	80	86	33.4	111	$1,370	117	94.5%	95
COLORADO	10.5	88	3.44	136	36.1	120	104	112	106	38.3	127	$1,418	121	80.4%	80
CONNECTICUT	14.8	124	1.31	52	19.4	64	100	101	100	19.4	64	$1,359	116	102.7%	103
DELAWARE	13.4	112	2.69	107	36.0	120	115	131	119	42.9	143	$1,337	114	85.4%	85
DIST COL	9.1	77	1.37	54	12.6	42	103	98	102	12.8	43	$1,337	114	149.0%	149
FLORIDA	8.8	74	2.82	112	24.8	82	95	90	94	23.3	77	$1,252	106	72.7%	73
GEORGIA	11.0	93	2.06	82	22.7	75	111	112	111	25.2	84	$980	83	97.0%	97
HAWAII	12.7	107	2.29	91	29.1	97	116	115	116	33.7	112	$1,322	112	109.3%	109
IDAHO	12.1	102	2.32	92	28.1	93	105	109	106	29.8	99	$1,016	86	84.4%	84
ILLINOIS	12.4	104	2.59	103	32.2	107	95	94	95	30.6	102	$1,145	97	106.5%	106
INDIANA	12.8	108	2.22	88	28.5	95	115	123	117	33.4	111	$1,040	88	86.8%	87
IOWA	13.9	117	2.40	95	33.4	111	106	114	108	36.1	120	$1,110	94	104.8%	105
KANSAS	11.0	92	3.41	135	37.5	125	106	112	107	40.2	133	$1,253	107	88.9%	89
KENTUCKY	11.7	98	2.03	80	23.8	79	103	109	105	25.0	83	$968	82	87.1%	87
LOUISIANA	10.4	87	2.69	106	27.9	93	107	108	107	29.8	99	$1,358	115	73.8%	74
MAINE	13.7	115	1.69	67	23.2	77	100	95	99	23.0	76	$969	82	110.5%	111
MARYLAND	13.3	112	2.53	100	33.7	112	97	96	97	32.7	108	$1,169	99	107.8%	108
MASSACHUSETTS	14.3	120	1.66	66	23.8	79	97	97	97	23.0	77	$1,193	101	118.7%	119
MICHIGAN	13.5	113	2.51	99	33.7	112	104	103	104	35.1	117	$1,086	92	125.6%	126
MINNESOTA	14.4	121	2.60	103	37.4	124	106	103	106	39.6	132	$1,158	98	122.6%	123
MISSISSIPPI	11.9	100	2.97	118	35.2	117	93	97	94	33.1	110	$839	71	90.7%	91
MISSOURI	12.2	102	2.06	82	25.0	83	100	101	100	25.0	83	$1,057	90	86.5%	87
MONTANA	12.5	105	2.48	98	31.0	103	104	101	103	32.0	106	$1,300	111	90.3%	90
NEBRASKA	12.1	102	2.78	110	33.7	112	108	115	110	37.1	123	$1,144	97	98.2%	98
NEVADA	10.2	86	2.46	97	25.1	84	91	83	89	22.4	74	$1,792	152	59.0%	59
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.4	121	1.55	61	22.4	74	110	123	113	25.3	84	$1,169	99	76.2%	76
NEW JERSEY	13.3	112	1.66	66	22.1	74	96	95	96	21.3	71	$1,257	107	114.6%	115
NEW MEXICO	12.1	102	2.84	112	34.4	114	115	129	119	41.0	136	$1,358	115	74.3%	74
NEW YORK	11.7	98	2.10	83	24.4	81	92	89	92	22.5	75	$1,080	92	168.9%	169
NORTH CAROLINA	11.4	96	3.36	133	38.4	128	102	100	102	39.2	130	$956	81	93.8%	94
NORTH DAKOTA	13.4	113	3.27	130	43.9	146	96	100	97	42.6	141	$1,325	113	80.4%	80
OHIO	14.2	120	1.86	73	26.4	88	108	117	110	29.1	97	$1,063	90	102.4%	102
OKLAHOMA	10.7	90	3.08	122	33.0	110	105	111	107	35.3	117	$1,475	125	73.4%	73
OREGON	10.8	91	3.16	125	34.3	114	103	104	103	35.3	117	$1,158	98	97.9%	98
PENNSYLVANIA	12.9	109	1.68	67	21.8	72	105	105	105	22.9	76	$1,039	88	106.2%	106
RHODE ISLAND	12.2	102	2.15	85	26.2	87	105	112	107	28.1	93	$957	81	134.6%	135
SOUTH CAROLINA	12.3	103	1.94	77	23.8	79	103	110	105	25.0	83	$862	73	91.7%	92
SOUTH DAKOTA	13.3	112	2.08	82	27.6	92	105	113	107	29.6	98	$1,054	90	84.3%	84
TENNESSEE	11.5	97	2.16	86	25.0	83	102	107	103	25.7	85	$897	76	86.5%	87
TEXAS	10.7	90	2.89	114	31.0	103	103	102	103	32.0	106	$1,519	129	64.7%	65
UTAH	12.1	102	2.83	112	34.3	114	109	121	112	38.5	128	$1,009	86	94.3%	94
VERMONT	13.6	115	1.99	79	27.2	90	116	132	120	32.6	108	$1,044	89	102.4%	102
VIRGINIA	12.0	101	2.70	107	32.4	108	99	103	100	32.4	108	$1,098	93	93.1%	93
WASHINGTON	11.1	93	3.17	125	35.0	116	97	93	96	33.6	112	$1,193	101	101.6%	102
WEST VIRGINIA	11.9	100	2.31	91	27.4	91	107	115	109	29.8	99	$1,075	91	83.0%	83
WISCONSIN	14.4	121	2.82	112	40.7	135	106	106	106	43.2	143	$1,003	85	140.9%	141
WYOMING	11.2	94	3.71	147	41.6	138	103	111	105	43.7	145	$2,315	197	105.3%	105
UNITED STATES	11.9	100	2.53	100	30.1	100	100	100	100	30.1	100	$1,176	100	100.4%	100

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TABLE 2
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
1984-85

	TAX Tax Revenue 1983 (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education 1984-85		APP Education Appropriations per student 1984-85 (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor 1984-85	
	Dollars per capita	Index	Education (Total) approp as a percent of tax revenue	Index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index.	Relative to tax rev/cap index	Res-Ag-Med approp as a percent of total approp ($/capita)		Factor value	Index
ALABAMA	$766	65	14.7% (16.6)	165	$3,541	102	101	157	11.9%	($15.2)	1.33	102
ALASKA	$4,848	412	6.5% (7.2)	73	$10,584	305	325	74	9.4%	($32.8)	1.10	85
ARIZONA	$1,050	89	12.8% (15.0)	145	$3,120	90	86	101	14.6%	($23.1)	1.31	100
ARKANSAS	$760	65	11.7% (13.6)	132	$3,660	106	101	163	13.8%	($14.3)	1.27	98
CALIFORNIA	$1,295	110	11.7% (13.0)	131	$3,865	112	127	102	10.1%	($16.9)	1.13	87
COLORADO	$1,140	97	7.7% (10.4)	87	$2,424	70	67	72	26.2%	($31.0)	1.67	128
CONNECTICUT	$1,396	119	4.6% (5.6)	52	$3,314	96	96	81	18.0%	($14.1)	1.36	104
DELAWARE	$1,142	97	11.4% (12.1)	128	$3,607	104	90	107	6.2%	($8.6)	1.65	126
DIST COL	$1,992	169	5.1% (5.1)	58	$8,128	234	228	138	0.2%	($0.2)	1.10	84
FLORIDA	$910	77	8.7% (10.5)	98	$3,197	92	97	119	17.2%	($16.5)	1.23	94
GEORGIA	$952	81	8.9% (11.4)	100	$3,710	107	96	132	22.5%	($24.5)	1.29	99
HAWAII	$1,445	123	12.2% (14.3)	137	$6,055	175	151	142	15.0%	($31.0)	1.14	87
IDAHO	$857	73	12.1% (13.8)	137	$3,705	107	102	147	11.7%	($13.8)	1.18	90
ILLINOIS	$1,220	104	7.7%• (9.2)	86	$2,899•	84	88	81	16.6%•	($18.6)	1.32•	101
INDIANA	$902	77	9.7% (11.1)	109	$3,054	88	77	115	13.0%	($13.0)	1.51	116
IOWA	$1,164	99	9.6% (11.4)	109	$3,352	97	91	98	15.6%	($20.7)	1.42	109
KANSAS	$1,113	95	10.7% (14.1)	121	$3,173	92	86	97	24.0%	($37.6)	1.29	99
KENTUCKY	$843	72	9.3% (12.9)	105	$3,305	95	93	133	27.7%	($30.1)	1.33	102
LOUISIANA	$1,002	85	8.8% (12.8)	99	$3,159	91	85	107	31.1%	($39.8)	1.29	99
MAINE	$1,071	91	6.9% (7.4)	78	$3,186	92	92	101	6.6%	($5.2)	1.47	113
MARYLAND	$1,260	107	8.1% (10.0)	91	$3,033	87	90	82	19.0%	($23.9)	1.43	109
MASSACHUSETTS	$1,416	120	6.8% (7.1)	76	$4,034	116	120	97	4.4%	($4.4)	1.22	94
MICHIGAN	$1,364	116	7.4% (8.5)	84	$2,994	86	83	74	12.9%	($14.9)	1.56	120
MINNESOTA	$1,420	121	9.4% (10.9)	105	$3,553	102	97	85	14.0%	($21.6)	1.33	102
MISSISSIPPI	$761	65	12.1% (16.9)	136	$2,611	75	81	116	28.3%	($36.3)	1.38	106
MISSOURI	$915	78	8.1% (9.0)	91	$2,959	85	85	110	10.4%	($8.6)	1.40	107
MONTANA	$1,170	99	10.2% (11.3)	115	$3,841	111	107	111	9.6%	($12.6)	1.21	93
NEBRASKA	$1,124	96	7.9% (13.4)	90	$2,646	76	71	80	40.7%	($61.2)	1.38	106
NEVADA	$1,057	90	7.3% (8.3)	82	$3,058	88	97	98	12.8%	($11.3)	1.36	104
NEW HAMPSHIRE	$891	76	4.7% (5.0)	53	$1,856	54	49	71	6.6%	($2.9)	2.53	194
NEW JERSEY	$1,441	122	6.2% (7.5)	70	$4,051	117	122	95	17.2%	($18.6)	1.34	103
NEW MEXICO	$1,009	86	14.0% (16.9)	158	$4,111	119	103	138	16.9%	($28.7)	1.14	88
NEW YORK	$1,825	155	6.7% (7.7)	76	$5,008	144	157	93	12.6%	($17.6)	1.19	91
NORTH CAROLINA	$897	76	13.7% (17.7)	155	$3,207	93	91	121	22.5%	($35.8)	1.16	89
NORTH DAKOTA	$1,065	91	11.5% (15.5)	130	$2,801	81	84	89	25.4%	($41.9)	1.37	105
OHIO	$1,088	92	6.9%• (8.3)	78	$2,857•	82	76	89	16.6%•	($15.0)	1.72•	132
OKLAHOMA	$1,082	92	8.6% (10.4)	97	$2,839	82	78	89	17.1%	($19.3)	1.23	94
OREGON	$1,134	96	9.3% (11.7)	105	$3,082	89	86	92	20.0%	($26.4)	1.39	107
PENNSYLVANIA	$1,103	94	6.5% (7.0)	73	$3,287	95	90	101	6.8%	($5.2)	1.61	124
RHODE ISLAND	$1,288	110	7.8% (8.0)	88	$3,845	111	106	101	2.1%	($2.2)	1.37	105
SOUTH CAROLINA	$790	67	12.7% (17.4)	143	$4,202	121	118	180	27.3%	($37.6)	1.35	103
SOUTH DAKOTA	$889	76	6.5% (8.3)	73	$2,084	60	57	80	22.1%	($16.3)	1.51	116
TENNESSEE	$776	66	11.2% (13.6)	126	$3,476	100	98	152	18.1%	($19.2)	1.31	101
TEXAS	$983	84	11.0% (15.6)	124	$3,498	101	98	121	29.2%	($44.7)	1.17	89
UTAH	$951	81	13.1% (15.0)	147	$3,617	104	96	129	13.1%	($18.7)	1.26	97
VERMONT	$1,069	91	4.8% (6.6)	55	$1,905	55	47	60	27.1%	($19.2)	2.86	219
VIRGINIA	$1,022	87	9.6% (11.9)	109	$3,046	88	89	101	18.8%	($22.8)	1.41	108
WASHINGTON	$1,212	103	9.5% (10.7)	107	$3,286	95	98	92	11.3%	($14.7)	1.27	97
WEST VIRGINIA	$893	76	7.8% (11.0)	88	$2,557	74	69	97	28.7%	($28.1)	1.41	108
WISCONSIN	$1,413	120	9.3% (10.5)	105	$3,220	93	88	77	11.2%	($16.6)	1.38	106
WYOMING	$2,438	207	8.9% (10.1)	100	$5,195	150	145	72	12.3%	($30.4)	1.12	86
				0								0
UNITED STATES	$1,176	100	8.9% (10.6)	100	$3,467	100	100	100	16.6%	($20.8)	1.30	100

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TABLE 2
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION 1984-85

	TUITION Estimated Tuition per student 1984-85 APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Education Appropriations & Est. Tuition per student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap Index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load Index
ALABAMA	$1,158	110	105	137	$4,699	104	102	$26,990	69	68	17.4%	150	148
ALASKA	$1,099	104	111	72	$11,683	258	275	$126,767	324	345	9.2%	80	85
ARIZONA	$956	91	86	98	$4,076	90	85	$25,971	66	63	15.7%	136	128
ARKANSAS	$1,001	95	88	121	$4,661	103	98	$38,772	99	94	12.0%	104	99
CALIFORNIA	$500	47	59	41	$4,384	97	113	$35,240	90	105	12.4%	108	125
COLORADO	$1,622	154	137	142	$4,046	89	84	$39,234	100	95	10.3%	89	84
CONNECTICUT	$1,197	114	112	90	$4,512	100	100	$70,132	179	179	6.4%	56	56
DELAWARE	$2,335	221	169	212	$5,942	131	110	$37,079	95	80	16.0%	138	116
DIST COL	$805	76	78	59	$8,933	198	194	$106,454	272	267	8.4%	73	71
FLORIDA	$734	70	77	70	$3,931	87	92	$50,483	129	137	7.8%	67	72
GEORGIA	$1,075	102	91	114	$4,785	106	95	$43,155	110	99	11.1%	96	86
HAWAII	$843	80	70	78	$6,898	153	132	$45,427	116	100	15.2%	131	113
IDAHO	$655	62	57	74	$4,360	96	91	$36,152	93	87	12.1%	104	98
ILLINOIS	$923	87	93	82	$3,821*	85	89	$35,526	91	96	10.8%*	93	98
INDIANA	$1,571	149	121	166	$4,625	102	87	$36,443	93	80	12.7%	110	94
IOWA	$1,398	133	116	145	$4,750	105	97	$33,214	85	79	14.3%	124	114
KANSAS	$923	87	78	84	$4,096	91	85	$33,377	85	80	12.3%	106	99
KENTUCKY	$1,105	105	96	128	$4,409	98	93	$40,698	104	99	10.8%	94	89
LOUISIANA	$903	86	79	96	$4,062	90	84	$48,729	125	117	8.3%	72	67
MAINE	$1,499	142	150	166	$4,686	104	105	$41,707	107	108	11.2%	97	98
MARYLAND	$1,294	123	128	114	$4,327	96	99	$34,727	89	92	12.5%	108	111
MASSACHUSETTS	$902	86	88	76	$4,936	109	113	$50,219	129	132	9.8%	85	88
MICHIGAN	$1,681	159	155	163	$4,675	103	99	$32,193	82	79	14.5%	126	121
MINNESOTA	$1,169	111	108	111	$4,722	104	99	$30,973	79	75	15.2%	132	124
MISSISSIPPI	$991	94	97	132	$3,602	80	85	$23,806	61	65	15.1%	131	139
MISSOURI	$1,178	112	111	119	$4,137	91	91	$42,237	108	108	9.8%	85	85
MONTANA	$820	78	77	90	$4,662	103	100	$41,885	107	104	11.1%	96	93
NEBRASKA	$1,006	95	83	100	$3,652	81	73	$33,900	87	79	10.8%	93	85
NEVADA	$1,098	104	125	97	$4,156	92	103	$71,285	182	205	5.8%	50	57
NEW HAMPSHIRE	$2,836	269	219	254	$4,692	104	92	$52,283	134	118	9.0%	78	69
NEW JERSEY	$1,374	130	137	108	$5,425	120	125	$56,782	145	151	9.6%	83	86
NEW MEXICO	$590	56	43	67	$4,701	104	87	$39,466	101	85	11.9%	103	87
NEW YORK	$952	90	101	84	$5,960	132	143	$44,247	113	123	13.5%	116	127
NORTH CAROLINA	$507	48	48	57	$3,715	82	81	$24,877	64	62	14.9%	129	127
NORTH DAKOTA	$1,039	98	98	94	$3,840	85	88	$30,190	77	80	12.7%	110	113
OHIO	$2,049	194	166	203	$4,906*	109	99	$40,274	103	94	12.2%*	105	96
OKLAHOMA	$650	62	56	67	$3,489	77	72	$44,726	114	107	7.8%	67	63
OREGON	$1,203	114	110	126	$4,286	95	92	$33,792	86	84	12.7%	110	106
PENNSYLVANIA	$2,009	190	181	194	$5,296	117	112	$47,734	122	116	11.1%	96	91
RHODE ISLAND	$1,425	135	121	133	$5,270	117	109	$36,493	93	87	14.4%	125	117
SOUTH CAROLINA	$1,464	139	126	175	$5,667	125	119	$36,124	92	88	15.7%	136	129
SOUTH DAKOTA	$1,065	101	89	114	$3,150	70	65	$38,171	98	91	8.3%	71	67
TENNESSEE	$1,081	103	96	122	$4,557	101	98	$35,963	92	89	12.7%	110	106
TEXAS	$580	55	54	55	$4,078	90	88	$48,950	125	122	8.3%	72	70
UTAH	$948	90	74	116	$4,565	101	90	$29,371	75	67	15.5%	134	120
VERMONT	$3,545	336	255	388	$5,450	121	100	$38,389	98	82	14.2%	123	102
VIRGINIA	$1,246	118	115	114	$4,291	95	95	$33,924	87	87	12.7%	109	109
WASHINGTON	$887	84	90	79	$4,172	92	96	$34,030	87	91	12.3%	106	110
WEST VIRGINIA	$1,060	100	87	126	$3,616	80	73	$39,287	101	92	9.2%	80	73
WISCONSIN	$1,226	116	110	120	$4,445	98	93	$24,619	63	59	18.1%	156	147
WYOMING	$627	59	54	58	$5,822	129	123	$55,649	142	136	10.5%	90	86
UNITED STATES	$1,055	100	100	100	$4,522	100	100	$39,080	100	100	11.6%	100	100

* Res-Ag-Med appropriations have been assigned in Illinois and Ohio equal to the national average 16.6 percent of total appropriations. Education appropriations and other dependent measures are thus affected.

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TABLE 3 THE BASIC DATA 1984-85	A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	Fc	Ga	Gt	G	H	I
	Resident Population July 1983 (000)	High School Graduates Spring 84	Annual FTE Public Enrollment 1984-85	Tax Capacity FY 1983 (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY 1983 (000,000)	State Approp 1984-85 (000,000)	Local Approp. 1984-85 (000,00)	State Res-Ag-ed App 84-85 (000,000)	System Support Index 1981-82 Appn	Tuition	Total	Estimated Tuition Rev 84-85 (000,0000)	Personal Disposable Income 83 (000,000)
ALABAMA	3,959	48,150	125,600	$3,390.0	$3,033.0	$500.7	$4.0	$60.0	101	105	102	$145.5	$31,524
ALASKA	479	5,457	14,286	$1,811.0	$2,322.0	$166.9	$0.0	$15.7	94	94	94	$15.7	$6,893
ARIZONA	2,963	26,530	128,029	$3,325.0	$3,110.0	$370.6	$97.3	$68.4	105	106	106	$122.4	$27,375
ARKANSAS	2,328	27,936	56,742	$2,200.0	$1,770.0	$241.0	$0.0	$33.3	105	108	105	$56.8	$18,123
CALIFORNIA	25,174	258,702	978,873	$34,495.0	$32,606.0	$3,779.0	$449.1	$425.3	88	80	86	$489.0	$287,310
COLORADO	3,139	32,954	113,422	$4,450.0	$3,579.0	$359.7	$12.6	$97.4	104	112	106	$184.0	$33,822
CONNECTICUT	3,138	46,500	60,800	$4,264.0	$4,380.0	$245.8	$0.0	$44.3	100	101	100	$72.8	$39,361
DELAWARE	606	8,110	21,845	$810.0	$692.0	$84.0	$0.0	$5.2	115	131	119	$51.0	$6,304
D.C.	623	5,692	7,825	$833.0	$1,241.0	$0.0	$63.7	$0.1	103	98	102	$6.3	$8,030
FLORIDA	10,680	93,873	264,782	$13,367.0	$9,723.0	$1,022.2	$0.0	$175.7	95	90	94	$194.3	$106,149
GEORGIA	5,732	63,218	130,228	$5,620.0	$5,454.0	$619.4	$4.3	$140.5	111	112	111	$140.0	$50,907
HAWAII	1,023	12,990	29,762	$1,352.0	$1,478.0	$211.9	$0.0	$31.7	116	115	116	$25.1	$10,759
IDAHO	989	11,980	27,799	$1,005.0	$848.0	$112.5	$4.1	$13.6	105	109	106	$18.2	$8,259
ILLINOIS	11,486	142,933	370,292	$13,155.0	$14,010.0	$1,102.9	$183.8	$213.4	95	94	95	$341.7	$121,788
INDIANA	5,479	70,268	156,300	$5,696.0	$4,942.0	$548.8	$0.0	$71.4	115	123	117	$245.5	$48,829
IOWA	2,905	40,431	97,128	$3,226.0	$3,382.0	$371.1	$14.6	$60.1	106	114	108	$135.8	$26,405
KANSAS	2,425	26,700	91,022	$3,038.0	$2,700.0	$329.1	$50.9	$91.2	106	112	107	$84.0	$25,067
KENTUCKY	3,714	43,536	88,359	$3,596.0	$3,131.0	$403.8	$0.0	$111.8	103	109	105	$97.6	$30,287
LOUISIANA	4,438	46,052	123,664	$6,026.0	$4,447.0	$567.3	$0.0	$176.7	107	108	107	$111.7	$39,582
MAINE	1,146	15,729	26,614	$1,110.0	$1,227.0	$90.8	$0.0	$6.0	100	95	99	$39.9	$9,751
MARYLAND	4,304	57,335	144,874	$5,031.0	$5,424.0	$476.5	$65.9	$103.0	97	96	97	$187.4	$46,300
MASSACHUSETTS	5,767	82,441	137,000	$6,880.0	$8,168.0	$577.8	$0.0	$25.2	97	97	97	$123.6	$64,585
MICHIGAN	9,069	122,000	305,964	$9,850.0	$12,367.0	$951.9	$99.5	$135.2	104	103	104	$514.3	$88,198
MINNESOTA	4,144	59,593	154,875	$4,797.0	$5,883.0	$640.0	$0.0	$89.7	106	103	106	$181.0	$41,203
MISSISSIPPI	2,587	30,681	91,153	$2,170.0	$1,969.0	$316.1	$15.8	$93.9	93	97	94	$90.3	$18,303
MISSOURI	4,970	60,388	124,417	$5,255.0	$4,547.0	$385.0	$25.6	$42.5	100	101	100	$146.6	$46,302
MONTANA	817	10,224	25,355	$1,062.0	$956.0	$105.4	$2.3	$10.3	104	101	103	$20.8	$7,002
NEBRASKA	1,597	19,381	53,894	$1,827.0	$1,795.0	$213.2	$27.1	$97.7	108	115	110	$54.2	$15,185
NEVADA	891	9,096	22,403	$1,597.0	$942.0	$78.6	$0.0	$10.1	91	83	89	$24.6	$9,500
NEW HAMPSHIRE	959	13,800	21,441	$1,121.0	$854.0	$42.6	$0.0	$2.8	110	123	113	$60.8	$10,131
NEW JERSEY	7,468	99,610	165,370	$9,390.0	$10,758.0	$727.6	$81.4	$139.1	96	95	96	$227.3	$89,588
NEW MEXICO	1,399	16,978	48,143	$1,900.0	$1,412.0	$227.3	$10.8	$40.2	115	129	119	$28.4	$11,708
NEW YORK	17,667	205,901	431,371	$19,087.0	$32,237.0	$2,233.2	$238.4	$511.2	92	89	92	$410.7	$189,797
NORTH CAROLINA	6,082	69,475	233,753	$5,815.0	$5,454.0	$931.4	$36.0	$217.7	102	100	102	$118.6	$51,540
NORTH DAKOTA	680	9,121	29,844	$901.0	$724.0	$110.7	$1.4	$28.5	96	100	97	$31.0	$7,070
OHIO	10,746	153,000	283,857	$11,418.0	$11,689.0	$939.1	$33.3	$161.3	108	117	110	$581.6	$102,632
OKLAHOMA	3,298	35,254	108,750	$4,864.0	$3,570.0	$367.6	$4.9	$63.8	105	111	107	$70.7	$30,355
OREGON	2,662	28,847	91,235	$3,083.0	$3,018.0	$282.6	$69.0	$70.4	103	104	103	$109.8	$24,041
PENNSYLVANIA	11,895	153,850	258,935	$12,360.0	$13,126.0	$865.0	$47.8	$61.7	105	105	105	$520.1	$116,322
RHODE ISLAND	955	11,635	25,046	$914.0	$1,230.0	$98.4	$0.0	$2.1	105	112	107	$35.7	$9,640
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,264	40,226	77,843	$2,812.0	$2,580.0	$440.2	$9.6	$122.7	103	110	105	$114.0	$25,850
SOUTH DAKOTA	700	9,304	19,334	$738.0	$622.0	$51.7	$0.0	$11.4	105	113	107	$20.6	$6,163
TENNESSEE	4,685	54,048	116,897	$4,204.0	$3,637.0	$496.3	$0.0	$90.0	102	107	103	$126.4	$39,267
TEXAS	15,724	168,880	487,802	$23,878.0	$15,453.0	$2,299.6	$110.1	$703.3	103	102	103	$283.0	$157,145
UTAH	1,619	19,618	55,600	$1,633.0	$1,540.0	$231.3	$0.0	$30.2	109	121	112	$52.7	$12,490
VERMONT	525	7,165	14,275	$548.0	$561.0	$37.0	$0.3	$10.1	116	132	120	$50.6	$4,525
VIRGINIA	5,550	66,568	179,638	$6,094.0	$5,671.0	$673.4	$0.0	$126.3	99	103	100	$223.8	$57,199
WASHINGTON	4,300	47,591	150,690	$5,128.0	$5,210.0	$558.4	$0.0	$63.3	97	93	96	$133.6	$45,732
WEST VIRGINIA	1,965	23,309	53,784	$2,113.0	$1,754.0	$192.8	$0.0	$55.3	107	115	109	$57.0	$15,589
WISCONSIN	4,751	68,341	193,547	$4,765.0	$6,715.0	$611.5	$90.5	$78.8	106	106	106	$237.2	$45,881
WYOMING	514	5,764	21,384	$1,190.0	$1,253.0	$100.1	$26.6	$15.6	103	111	105	$13.4	$5,224
UNITED STATES	233,980	2,787,365	7,041,846	$275,194.0	$275,194.0	$27,389.8	$1,880.7	$4,855.4	100	100	100	$7,427.1	$2,330,993

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TABLE 4 SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 Attendance Expansion Ratio		ENROL Student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort	
		HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
ALABAMA	1977-78	13.2	93	2.34	109	31.0	101	101	105	102	31.6	103	$554	77	80.6%	81
	1979-80	12.7	91	2.39	110	30.4	100	101	105	102	31.0	102	$627	76	82.0%	82
	1980-81	13.2	97	2.35	102	31.0	99	101	105	102	31.6	101	$660	76	85.7%	86
	1981-82	12.6	95	2.50	106	31.5	100	101	105	102	32.1	102	$719	76	85.2%	85
	1982-83	12.5	96	2.43	101	30.3	97	101	105	102	30.9	99	$767	74	90.6%	91
	1983-84	12.5	100	2.47	100	30.8	101	101	105	102	31.5	103	$818	74	87.1%	87
	1984-85	12.2	102	2.61	103	31.7	105	101	105	102	32.4	108	$856	73	89.5%	89
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ALASKA	1977-78	12.2	85	2.05	95	25.0	82	94	94	94	23.5	77	$1,129	157	94.4%	94
	1979-80	13.2	95	1.99	91	26.3	86	94	94	94	24.7	81	$1,527	185	116.4%	116
	1980-81	13.3	98	2.19	95	29.2	93	94	94	94	27.5	88	$1,884	217	129.0%	129
	1981-82	15.4	116	2.06	87	31.7	101	94	94	94	29.8	95	$2,457	259	166.2%	166
	1982-83	13.2	102	2.56	106	33.8	108	94	94	94	31.8	102	$3,333	324	184.5%	184
	1983-84	12.5	100	2.58	105	32.4	106	94	94	94	30.4	99	$3,479	313	179.7%	180
	1984-85	11.4	96	2.62	104	29.8	99	94	94	94	28.0	93	$3,781	321	128.2%	128
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARIZONA	1977-78	11.6	81	4.62	215	53.6	175	105	106	106	56.8	185	$669	93	105.7%	106
	1979-80	13.0	94	3.88	178	50.6	166	105	106	106	53.6	176	$751	91	109.4%	109
	1980-81	12.0	88	4.08	178	49.0	157	105	106	106	51.9	166	$788	91	114.6%	115
	1981-82	10.4	78	4.58	194	47.6	152	105	106	106	50.5	161	$839	88	117.4%	117
	1982-83	10.0	77	4.71	196	47.3	151	105	106	106	50.1	160	$913	89	105.9%	106
	1983-84	10.3	83	4.30	175	44.4	145	105	106	106	47.1	153	$1,063	96	91.8%	92
	1984-85	9.0	75	4.83	191	43.2	144	105	106	106	45.8	152	$1,122	95	93.5%	94
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARKANSAS	1977-78	12.8	90	1.81	84	23.2	76	105	108	105	24.4	80	$568	79	77.6%	78
	1979-80	12.8	92	1.85	85	23.7	78	105	108	105	24.9	82	$644	78	80.2%	80
	1980-81	13.0	96	1.87	81	24.3	78	105	108	105	25.5	82	$671	77	81.4%	81
	1981-82	13.1	99	1.80	76	23.7	75	105	108	105	24.9	79	$747	79	85.5%	86
	1982-83	13.4	103	1.85	77	24.7	79	105	108	105	26.0	83	$840	82	78.9%	79
	1983-84	13.4	107	1.84	75	24.6	80	105	108	105	25.8	84	$873	78	81.2%	81
	1984-85	12.0	101	2.03	80	24.4	81	105	108	105	25.6	85	$945	80	80.5%	80
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CALIFORNIA	1977-78	13.6	96	3.40	158	46.4	152	88	80	86	39.9	130	$810	113	116.7%	117
	1979-80	12.5	90	3.46	159	43.4	143	88	80	86	37.3	123	$950	115	116.2%	116
	1980-81	11.7	86	3.85	167	45.0	144	88	80	86	38.7	124	$1,004	116	94.7%	95
	1981-82	11.1	83	4.02	170	44.6	142	88	80	86	38.3	122	$1,108	117	101.8%	102
	1982-83	11.0	84	3.92	163	43.1	138	88	80	86	37.1	118	$1,186	115	100.3%	100
	1983-84	10.7	85	3.73	152	39.8	130	88	80	86	34.2	112	$1,294	116	98.8%	99
	1984-85	10.3	86	3.78	150	38.9	129	88	80	86	33.4	111	$1,370	117	94.5%	95
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education			APP Appropriations per Student (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor	
		Dollars per capita	Index	Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenue		Index	Education approp $ per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to tax rev/cap index	Res-Ag-Med percent of total approp	($/capita)	Factor value	Index
ALABAMA	1977-78	$446	62	15.2%	(16.9)	174	$2,186	107	106	172	10.0%	($7.5)	1.30	102
	1979-80	$514	62	14.6%	(16.2)	163	$2,467	101	100	163	9.9%	($8.3)	1.30	103
	1980-81	$565	65	15.2%	(16.9)	165	$2,779	109	107	166	9.9%	($9.5)	1.31	103
	1981-82	$612	65	14.2%	(15.7)	155	$2,753	100	99	155	9.9%	($9.5)	1.31	102
	1982-83	$694	67	13.4%	(14.9)	155	$3,077	108	107	160	9.9%	($10.3)	1.33	102
	1983-84	$713	64	13.0%	(14.5)	153	$3,003	97	96	152	10.5%	($10.9)	1.37	104
	1984-85	$766	65	14.7%	(16.6)	165	$3,541	102	101	157	11.9%	($15.2)	1.33	102
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ALASKA	1977-78	$1,066	148	13.2%	(15.1)	151	$5,638	275	293	186	12.5%	($20.2)	1.11	88
	1979-80	$1,777	215	10.7%	(12.1)	120	$7,255	298	317	139	11.7%	($25.2)	1.08	86
	1980-81	$2,430	280	9.5%	(10.8)	103	$7,944	310	330	111	11.4%	($29.9)	1.08	85
	1981-82	$4,085	431	6.9%	(7.7)	75	$8,856	321	342	75	11.0%	($34.7)	1.08	84
	1982-83	$6,148	397	5.2%	(5.8)	61	$9,519	335	356	56	10.3%	($37.1)	1.08	83
	1983-84	$6,251	562	5.2%	(5.7)	61	$9,948	323	343	57	9.7%	($34.8)	1.09	83
	1984-85	$4,848	412	6.5%	(7.2)	73	$10,584	305	325	74	9.4%	($32.8)	1.10	85
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARIZONA	1977-78	$707	98	13.0%	(15.4)	149	$1,718	84	80	85	15.2%	($16.5)	1.33	105
	1979-80	$821	100	12.1%	(14.2)	135	$1,968	81	77	81	14.7%	($17.1)	1.34	106
	1980-81	$903	104	11.9%	(14.1)	128	$2,188	85	81	82	15.8%	($20.2)	1.33	104
	1981-82	$985	104	12.0%	(14.1)	131	$2,473	90	85	86	15.2%	($21.2)	1.31	102
	1982-83	$967	94	11.6%	(13.5)	134	$2,371	83	79	89	14.4%	($18.8)	1.34	103
	1983-84	$976	88	12.7%	(14.7)	149	$2,781	90	86	103	14.0%	($20.1)	1.32	100
	1984-85	$1,050	89	12.8%	(15.0)	145	$3,120	90	86	101	14.6%	($23.1)	1.31	100
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARKANSAS	1977-78	$441	61	11.3%	(13.2)	130	$2,153	105	100	171	14.0%	($8.2)	1.24	98
	1979-80	$516	63	11.6%	(13.5)	130	$2,530	104	99	166	14.0%	($9.8)	1.26	100
	1980-81	$546	63	11.4%	(13.3)	124	$2,569	100	96	159	14.0%	($10.2)	1.29	101
	1981-82	$639	67	10.2%	(11.9)	112	$2,750	100	95	148	14.0%	($10.6)	1.31	102
	1982-83	$663	64	10.5%	(12.3)	122	$2,824	99	95	154	14.0%	($11.4)	1.29	99
	1983-84	$709	64	10.2%	(11.9)	120	$2,938	95	91	149	14.1%	($11.9)	1.30	98
	1984-85	$760	65	11.7%	(13.6)	132	$3,660	106	101	163	13.8%	($14.3)	1.27	98
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CALIFORNIA	1977-78	$946	131	11.4%	(12.4)	130	$2,314	113	128	86	8.7%	($10.2)	1.07	84
	1979-80	$1,104	134	11.0%	(12.0)	122	$2,789	115	130	86	9.0%	($12.0)	1.07	85
	1980-81	$951	110	14.2%	(15.6)	153	$2,997	117	133	107	9.4%	($14.0)	1.07	84
	1981-82	$1,127	119	12.1%	(13.3)	132	$3,049	111	126	93	9.5%	($14.3)	1.09	85
	1982-83	$1,190	116	11.0%	(12.2)	127	$3,042	107	122	93	9.8%	($14.3)	1.12	86
	1983-84	$1,279	115	10.0%	(11.2)	118	$3,224	105	119	91	10.6%	($15.2)	1.15	87
	1984-85	$1,295	110	11.7%	(13.0)	131	$3,885	112	127	102	10.1%	($16.9)	1.13	87
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		TUITION Estimated Tuition per Student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap Index	Education approp + tuition $/ student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load Index
ALABAMA	1977-78	$649	119	113	148	$2,836	109	107	$17,874	76	75	15.9%	144	141
	1979-80	$745	117	111	144	$3,212	105	103	$20,642	76	75	15.6%	138	135
	1980-81	$851	121	116	151	$3,630	111	109	$21,290	77	75	17.1%	145	142
	1981-82	$855	110	105	139	$3,609	102	100	$22,807	75	74	15.8%	135	133
	1982-83	$1,027	119	113	150	$4,104	111	108	$25,289	77	75	16.2%	144	141
	1983-84	$1,108	112	107	142	$4,111	101	99	$26,332	73	72	15.5%	138	135
	1984-85	$1,159	110	105	137	$4,699	104	102	$26,990	69	68	17.4%	150	148
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ALASKA	1977-78	$613	112	119	70	$6,251	241	256	$45,215	193	205	13.8%	125	133
	1979-80	$608	95	101	67	$7,863	256	272	$58,139	214	228	13.5%	120	127
	1980-81	$673	96	102	74	$8,617	264	281	$64,493	233	248	13.4%	114	121
	1981-82	$719	92	98	68	$9,575	271	288	$77,403	256	273	12.4%	106	112
	1982-83	$732	84	90	61	$10,250	276	294	$98,486	300	319	10.4%	92	98
	1983-84	$920	93	99	62	$10,869	267	284	$107,439	296	315	10.1%	90	96
	1984-85	$1,099	104	111	72	$11,683	258	275	$126,767	324	345	9.2%	80	85
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARIZONA	1977-78	$570	104	98	114	$2,289	88	83	$12,491	53	50	18.3%	166	156
	1979-80	$665	104	98	112	$2,633	86	81	$14,848	55	52	17.7%	157	148
	1980-81	$715	102	96	108	$2,903	89	84	$16,086	58	55	18.0%	153	145
	1981-82	$772	99	94	104	$3,245	92	87	$17,612	58	55	18.4%	157	149
	1982-83	$809	93	88	98	$3,180	86	81	$19,314	59	55	16.5%	146	138
	1983-84	$899	91	86	99	$3,681	90	85	$23,934	66	62	15.4%	137	129
	1984-85	$956	91	86	98	$4,076	90	85	$25,971	66	63	15.7%	136	128
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARKANSAS	1977-78	$522	96	88	122	$2,675	103	98	$24,464	104	99	10.9%	99	94
	1979-80	$657	103	95	128	$3,187	104	99	$27,150	100	95	11.7%	104	99
	1980-81	$738	105	98	133	$3,307	101	97	$27,614	100	95	12.0%	102	97
	1981-82	$847	109	101	142	$3,597	102	97	$31,547	104	99	11.4%	97	93
	1982-83	$821	95	88	121	$3,645	98	94	$33,947	103	98	10.7%	95	91
	1983-84	$869	88	82	114	$3,807	94	89	$35,468	98	93	10.7%	96	91
	1984-85	$1,001	95	88	121	$4,661	103	98	$38,772	99	94	12.0%	104	99
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CALIFORNIA	1977-78	$162	30	37	26	$2,476	95	111	$17,455	74	86	14.2%	128	149
	1979-80	$195	31	38	27	$2,984	97	113	$21,907	81	94	13.6%	120	140
	1980-81	$217	31	39	27	$3,214	99	115	$22,337	81	94	14.4%	122	142
	1981-82	$274	35	44	30	$3,323	94	109	$24,849	82	96	13.4%	114	133
	1982-83	$358	41	52	36	$3,400	92	107	$27,504	84	97	12.4%	110	127
	1983-84	$473	48	60	42	$3,697	91	106	$32,543	90	104	11.4%	101	118
	1984-85	$500	47	59	41	$4,384	97	113	$35,240	90	105	12.4%	108	125
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 Attendance Expansion Ratio		ENROL Student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort	
		HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
COLORADO	1977-78	14.2	100	3.07	143	43.5	142	104	112	106	46.1	151	$777	108	92.0%	92
	1979-80	13.5	97	3.04	139	40.9	135	104	112	106	43.4	143	$908	110	91.0%	91
	1980-81	12.9	95	3.15	137	40.7	130	104	112	106	43.1	138	$955	110	96.2%	96
	1981-82	12.4	93	3.26	138	40.5	129	104	112	106	42.9	137	$1,066	112	90.4%	90
	1982-83	12.0	92	3.33	139	39.9	127	104	112	106	42.3	135	$1,161	113	83.6%	84
	1983-84	11.4	91	3.37	137	38.3	125	104	112	106	40.6	133	$1,350	121	80.8%	81
	1984-85	10.5	88	3.44	136	36.1	120	104	112	106	38.3	127	$1,418	121	80.4%	80
	1985-86	[illegible]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONNECTICUT	1977-78	15.8	111	1.19	55	18.8	61	100	101	100	18.8	61	$777	108	101.1%	101
	1979-80	15.6	112	1.22	56	19.0	63	100	101	100	19.0	63	$891	108	99.9%	100
	1980-81	14.9	109	1.31	57	19.5	62	100	101	100	19.5	62	$940	108	102.3%	102
	1981-82	15.0	113	1.32	56	19.7	63	100	101	100	19.7	63	$1,059	112	99.8%	100
	1982-83	14.8	113	1.34	56	19.8	63	100	101	100	19.8	63	$1,132	110	102.7%	103
	1983-84	14.8	119	1.33	54	19.8	64	100	101	100	19.8	64	$1,298	117	99.0%	99
	1984-85	14.8	124	1.31	52	19.4	64	100	101	100	19.4	64	$1,359	116	102.7%	103
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DELAWARE	1977-78	15.9	111	2.12	99	33.6	110	115	131	119	40.0	131	$885	123	85.2%	85
	1979-80	15.5	111	2.23	102	34.6	114	115	131	119	41.1	135	$957	116	86.5%	86
	1980-81	15.1	111	2.35	102	35.5	113	115	131	119	42.2	135	$949	109	95.5%	95
	1981-82	14.9	112	2.45	104	36.6	117	115	131	119	43.6	139	$1,059	112	88.9%	89
	1982-83	14.7	113	2.46	102	36.1	115	115	131	119	43.0	137	$1,142	111	86.8%	87
	1983-84	14.3	115	2.54	103	36.3	118	115	131	119	43.2	141	$1,277	115	84.0%	84
	1984-85	13.4	112	2.69	107	36.0	120	115	131	119	42.9	143	$1,337	114	85.4%	85
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DIST COL	1977-78	9.3	65	1.33	62	12.3	40	103	98	102	12.6	41	$834	116	111.7%	112
	1979-80	11.0	79	1.18	54	12.9	43	103	98	102	13.2	43	$941	114	126.5%	127
	1980-81	10.0	73	1.23	54	12.3	39	103	98	102	12.5	40	$952	110	132.3%	132
	1981-82	10.1	76	1.28	54	13.0	41	103	98	102	13.2	42	$1,056	111	131.2%	131
	1982-83	9.1	70	1.50	62	13.6	43	103	98	102	13.9	44	$1,143	111	145.5%	145
	1983-84	10.2	82	1.29	53	13.2	43	103	98	102	13.5	44	$1,260	113	144.9%	145
	1984-85	9.1	77	1.37	54	12.6	42	103	98	102	12.8	43	$1,337	114	149.0%	149
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FLORIDA	1977-78	11.2	79	2.53	118	28.3	92	95	90	94	26.6	87	$748	104	73.2%	73
	1979-80	10.7	77	2.55	117	27.4	90	95	90	94	25.8	85	$842	102	73.4%	73
	1980-81	10.3	76	2.66	116	27.4	88	95	90	94	25.8	82	$866	100	78.2%	78
	1981-82	10.1	76	2.64	112	26.7	85	95	90	94	25.1	80	$947	100	73.8%	74
	1982-83	9.7	75	2.75	114	26.7	85	95	90	94	25.1	80	$1,041	101	73.3%	73
	1983-84	9.1	72	2.83	115	25.6	84	95	90	94	24.1	79	$1,156	104	72.1%	72
	1984-85	8.8	74	2.82	112	24.8	82	95	90	94	23.3	77	$1,252	106	72.7%	73
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education			APP Appropriations per Student (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor	
		Dollars per capita	Index	Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenue		Index	Education approp $ per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to tax rev/cap index	Res-Ag-Med percent of total approp ($/capita)		Factor value	Index
COLORADO	1977-78	$714	99	8.4%	(10.6)	97	$1,383	68	65	68	20.6%	($15.7)	1.46	115
	1979-80	$826	100	7.8%	(9.8)	87	$1,565	64	62	64	20.8%	($16.8)	1.58	125
	1980-81	$918	106	7.2%	(9.3)	78	$1,624	63	61	60	22.3%	($18.9)	1.65	129
	1981-82	$964	102	8.2%	(10.5)	90	$1,959	71	68	70	21.8%	($22.0)	1.61	125
	1982-83	$970	94	8.5%	(11.6)	98	$2,061	72	70	77	26.9%	($30.3)	1.66	127
	1983-84	$1,091	98	7.8%	(10.6)	92	$2,222	72	69	73	26.4%	($30.6)	1.64	125
	1984-85	$1,140	97	7.7%	(10.4)	87	$2,424	70	67	72	26.2%	($31.0)	1.67	128
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONNECTICUT	1977-78	$786	109	4.9%	(6.0)	56	$2,036	99	99	91	19.2%	($9.1)	1.30	102
	1979-80	$890	108	4.4%	(5.4)	49	$2,035	84	84	78	19.7%	($9.5)	1.34	106
	1980-81	$961	111	4.8%	(5.9)	52	$2,357	92	92	83	18.6%	($10.5)	1.29	101
	1981-82	$1,057	111	4.5%	(5.6)	49	$2,416	88	88	79	18.9%	($11.1)	1.29	101
	1982-83	$1,162	113	4.4%	(5.4)	51	$2,610	92	92	81	18.2%	($11.5)	1.32	101
	1983-84	$1,285	116	4.6%	(5.6)	54	$2,974	96	96	83	18.5%	($13.3)	1.34	101
	1984-85	$1,396	119	4.6%	(5.6)	52	$3,314	96	96	81	18.0%	($14.1)	1.36	104
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DELAWARE	1977-78	$754	105	8.0%	(8.6)	91	$1,785	87	76	83	7.5%	($4.9)	1.72	135
	1979-80	$828	100	9.6%	(10.3)	108	$2,308	95	82	95	6.7%	($5.7)	1.61	128
	1980-81	$906	105	10.2%	(10.8)	110	$2,597	101	88	97	6.1%	($6.0)	1.57	123
	1981-82	$942	99	11.7%	(12.5)	129	$3,020	109	95	110	5.7%	($6.7)	1.56	121
	1982-83	$992	96	11.9%	(12.8)	137	$3,253	114	99	119	5.[illegible]%	($7.4)	1.61	123
	1983-84	$1,072	96	11.0%	(11.8)	130	$3,252	106	92	109	6.[illegible]%	($7.8)	1.68	127
	1984-85	$1,142	97	11.4%	(12.1)	128	$3,607	104	90	107	6.2%	($8.6)	1.65	126
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DIST COL	1977-78	$932	130	5.6%	(5.6)	64	$4,257	208	202	160	0.0%	$0.0	1.07	85
	1979-80	$1,190	144	6.0%	(6.0)	67	$5,559	228	222	158	0.0%	$0.0	1.06	84
	1980-81	$1,259	145	6.4%	(6.4)	69	$6,581	257	249	177	0.0%	$0.0	1.05	82
	1981-82	$1,386	146	6.0%	(6.0)	66	$6,394	232	225	159	0.2%	($0.2)	1.08	84
	1982-83	$1,662	161	5.5%	(5.6)	64	$6,773	238	231	148	0.2%	($0.2)	1.09	83
	1983-84	$1,825	164	5.3%	(5.3)	62	$7,269	236	229	144	0.2%	($0.2)	1.09	83
	1984-85	$1,992	169	5.1%	(5.1)	58	$8,128	234	228	138	0.2%	($0.2)	1.10	84
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FLORIDA	1977-78	$548	76	8.4%	(10.2)	97	$1,630	80	84	105	17.0%	($9.5)	1.31	103
	1979-80	$618	75	9.1%	(10.9)	101	$2,045	84	88	112	17.1%	($11.5)	1.25	99
	1980-81	$677	78	9.0%	(11.0)	98	$2,232	87	92	112	17.6%	($13.1)	1.25	98
	1981-82	$700	74	9.5%	(11.6)	105	$2,504	91	96	123	17.6%	($14.2)	1.26	98
	1982-83	$762	74	9.0%	(10.9)	104	$2,567	90	95	122	17.3%	($14.3)	1.26	96
	1983-84	$834	75	8.9%	(10.7)	104	$2,885	94	99	125	17.3%	($15.4)	1.24	94
	1984-85	$910	77	8.7%	(10.5)	98	$3,197	92	97	119	17.2%	($16.5)	1.23	94
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		TUITION Estimated Tuition per Student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap index	Education approp + tuition $/ student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load index
COLORADO	1977-78	$630	115	103	114	$2,013	78	73	$17,851	76	72	11.3%	102	96
	1979-80	$905	142	126	138	$2,470	80	76	$22,170	82	77	11.1%	98	93
	1980-81	$1,052	150	134	144	$2,676	82	77	$23,456	85	80	11.4%	97	91
	1981-82	$1,192	153	137	144	$3,152	87	84	$26,350	87	82	12.0%	102	96
	1982-83	$1,356	156	140	144	$3,417	92	87	$29,084	88	83	11.7%	104	98
	1983-84	$1,433	145	130	133	$3,655	90	85	$35,205	97	92	10.4%	92	87
	1984-85	$1,622	154	137	142	$4,046	89	84	$39,234	100	95	10.3%	89	84
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONNECTICUT	1977-78	$604	111	109	95	$2,641	102	102	$41,377	176	176	6.4%	58	58
	1979-80	$694	109	108	93	$2,730	89	89	$46,825	172	172	5.8%	52	52
	1980-81	$674	96	95	82	$3,031	93	93	$48,262	174	174	6.3%	53	53
	1981-82	$705	91	90	76	$3,121	88	88	$53,708	178	178	5.8%	50	50
	1982-83	$827	95	95	79	$3,437	93	93	$57,210	174	174	6.0%	53	53
	1983-84	$1,004	102	101	83	$3,978	98	98	$65,672	181	181	6.1%	54	54
	1984-85	$1,197	114	112	90	$4,312	100	100	$70,132	179	179	6.4%	56	56
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DELAWARE	1977-78	$1,278	234	179	224	$3,063	118	99	$26,305	112	94	11.6%	105	89
	1979-80	$1,408	220	168	218	$3,717	121	102	$27,700	102	86	13.4%	119	100
	1980-81	$1,487	212	162	212	$4,084	125	105	$26,740	96	81	15.3%	130	109
	1981-82	$1,677	216	165	214	$4,697	133	112	$28,926	96	80	16.2%	139	117
	1982-83	$1,985	229	175	231	$5,238	141	119	$31,601	96	81	16.6%	147	123
	1983-84	$2,220	225	172	219	$5,473	134	113	$35,148	97	81	15.6%	139	117
	1984-85	$2,335	221	169	212	$5,942	131	110	$37,079	95	80	16.0%	138	116
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DIST COL	1977-78	$315	58	59	47	$4,571	176	173	$67,732	289	283	6.7%	61	60
	1979-80	$311	49	50	39	$5,870	191	187	$72,691	268	262	8.1%	71	70
	1980-81	$323	46	47	37	$6,904	212	208	$77,561	280	274	8.9%	76	74
	1981-82	$532	68	70	54	$6,925	196	192	$81,315	269	264	8.5%	73	71
	1982-83	$594	68	70	54	$7,366	199	195	$83,906	255	250	8.8%	78	76
	1983-84	$683	69	71	55	$7,951	195	192	$95,474	263	258	8.3%	74	73
	1984-85	$805	76	78	59	$8,933	198	194	$106,454	272	267	8.4%	73	71
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FLORIDA	1977-78	$498	91	101	97	$2,128	82	87	$26,400	112	120	8.1%	73	78
	1979-80	$518	81	90	84	$2,563	83	89	$30,718	113	120	8.3%	74	78
	1980-81	$557	80	88	82	$2,789	85	91	$31,555	114	121	8.8%	75	80
	1981-82	$644	83	92	84	$3,148	89	95	$35,547	118	125	8.9%	76	81
	1982-83	$658	76	84	76	$3,225	87	92	$39,011	119	126	8.3%	73	78
	1983-84	$700	71	79	72	$3,584	88	94	$45,082	124	132	8.0%	71	75
	1984-85	$734	70	77	70	$3,931	87	92	$50,483	129	137	7.8%	67	72
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 Attendance Expension Ratio		ENROL Student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort	
		HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
GEORGIA	1977-78	12.6	89	2.00	93	25.2	82	111	112	111	28.0	91	$611	85	87.0%	87
	1979-80	12.2	88	1.94	89	23.8	78	111	112	111	26.4	87	$685	83	89.4%	89
	1980-81	12.1	89	1.95	85	23.6	75	111	112	111	26.1	84	$705	81	95.7%	96
	1981-82	11.9	90	1.98	84	23.6	75	111	112	111	26.2	83	$778	82	96.2%	96
	1982-83	12.0	92	2.00	83	24.1	77	111	112	111	26.7	85	$838	81	97.3%	97
	1983-84	11.7	93	2.01	82	23.5	77	111	112	111	26.1	85	$931	84	95.8%	96
	1984-85	11.0	93	2.06	82	22.7	75	111	112	111	25.2	84	$980	83	97.0%	97
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HAWAII	1977-78	15.4	108	2.30	107	35.6	116	116	115	116	41.3	135	$777	108	118.3%	118
	1979-80	15.2	109	2.16	99	32.8	108	116	115	116	38.0	125	$867	105	116.6%	117
	1980-81	14.7	108	2.19	95	32.3	103	116	115	116	37.4	120	$891	103	127.6%	128
	1981-82	15.1	114	2.15	91	32.5	104	116	115	116	37.8	120	$1,010	106	124.5%	124
	1982-83	14.2	109	2.33	97	33.1	106	116	115	116	38.4	123	$1,076	105	125.7%	126
	1983-84	13.0	104	2.43	99	31.5	103	116	115	116	36.6	119	$1,300	117	105.3%	105
	1984-85	12.7	107	2.29	91	29.1	97	116	115	116	33.7	112	$1,322	112	109.3%	109
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
IDAHO	1977-78	15.8	111	1.98	92	31.4	102	105	109	106	33.3	109	$633	88	90.4%	90
	1979-80	15.0	108	1.95	89	29.3	96	105	109	106	31.0	102	$734	89	88.9%	89
	1980-81	14.4	106	2.11	92	30.4	97	105	109	106	32.2	103	$791	91	90.9%	91
	1981-82	13.9	105	2.18	92	30.3	97	105	109	106	32.1	102	$830	87	88.3%	88
	1982-83	13.3	102	2.28	95	30.4	97	105	109	106	32.3	103	$891	87	87.0%	87
	1983-84	12.7	101	2.32	94	29.3	96	105	109	106	31.1	101	$958	86	84.5%	85
	1984-85	12.1	102	2.32	92	28.1	93	105	109	106	29.8	99	$1,016	86	84.4%	84
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ILLINOIS	1977-78	14.3	100	2.09	97	29.8	97	95	94	95	28.3	92	$806	112	94.4%	94
	1979-80	14.1	101	2.15	98	30.2	99	95	94	95	28.7	94	$925	112	95.1%	95
	1980-81	13.5	100	2.41	105	32.7	105	95	94	95	31.0	99	$969	112	98.9%	99
	1981-82	13.7	103	2.49	105	34.2	109	95	94	95	32.5	104	$1,022	108	102.5%	102
	1982-83	13.7	105	2.48	103	33.9	108	95	94	95	32.2	103	$1,070	104	105.0%	105
	1983-84	13.0	104	2.46	100	32.0	104	95	94	95	30.4	99	$1,096	99	107.0%	107
	1984-85	12.4	104	2.59	103	32.2	107	95	94	95	30.6	102	$1,145	97	106.5%	106
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
INDIANA	1977-78	14.4	101	1.78	83	25.5	83	115	123	117	29.9	98	$705	98	82.3%	82
	1979-80	14.7	106	1.77	81	26.1	86	115	123	117	30.5	100	$817	99	82.6%	83
	1980-81	14.3	105	1.96	85	28.0	90	115	123	117	32.7	105	$849	98	84.2%	84
	1981-82	14.3	108	1.98	84	28.4	90	115	123	117	33.2	106	$877	92	84.2%	84
	1982-83	14.5	111	1.99	83	28.8	92	115	123	117	33.7	108	$932	91	88.5%	88
	1983-84	13.6	109	2.10	86	28.7	93	115	123	117	33.5	109	$986	89	88.2%	88
	1984-85	12.8	108	2.22	88	28.5	95	115	123	117	33.4	111	$1,040	88	86.8%	87
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education			APP Appropriations per Student (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor	
		Dollars per capita	Index	Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenue		Index	Education approp $ per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to tax rev/cap index	Res-Ag-Med percent of total approp ($/capita)		Factor value	Index
GEORGIA	1977-78	$532	74	8.7%	(11.2)	100	$1,831	89	81	121	22.3%	($13.3)	1.30	103
	1979-80	$612	74	9.4%	(12.0)	104	$2,410	99	89	133	21.9%	($16.1)	1.26	100
	1980-81	$675	78	9.4%	(12.0)	102	$2,690	105	95	135	21.5%	($17.4)	1.27	100
	1981-82	$748	79	9.7%	(12.3)	106	$3,074	111	100	141	20.8%	($19.1)	1.27	99
	1982-83	$815	79	9.4%	(11.8)	109	$3,193	112	101	142	20.3%	($19.6)	1.26	97
	1983-84	$892	80	8.6%	(11.3)	102	$3,281	106	96	133	23.1%	($23.2)	1.31	99
	1984-85	$952	81	8.9%	(11.4)	100	$3,710	107	96	132	22.5%	($24.5)	1.29	99
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HAWAII	1977-78	$919	128	12.4%	(14.7)	142	$3,190	156	134	122	15.9%	($21.5)	1.14	90
	1979-80	$1,010	122	11.8%	(14.3)	132	$3,634	149	129	122	17.3%	($25.0)	1.13	90
	1980-81	$1,137	131	11.7%	(13.9)	126	$4,115	161	139	122	16.0%	($25.3)	1.11	88
	1981-82	$1,257	132	11.8%	(14.0)	129	$4,543	165	142	124	15.7%	($27.5)	1.10	86
	1982-83	$1,353	131	13.0%	(15.1)	150	$5,305	187	161	142	14.0%	($28.6)	1.09	83
	1983-84	$1,369	123	12.6%	(14.9)	148	$5,481	178	153	144	15.4%	($31.4)	1.13	85
	1984-85	$1,445	123	12.2%	(14.3)	137	$6,055	175	151	142	15.0%	($31.0)	1.14	87
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
IDAHO	1977-78	$572	80	13.8%	(15.9)	159	$2,525	123	117	155	12.9%	($11.8)	1.14	90
	1979-80	$653	79	12.4%	(14.3)	139	$2,773	114	109	144	13.0%	($12.1)	1.18	94
	1980-81	$719	83	12.6%	(14.3)	136	$2,971	116	110	140	11.9%	($12.2)	1.19	94
	1981-82	$733	77	12.3%	(13.9)	135	$2,981	108	103	140	11.6%	($11.8)	1.19	93
	1982-83	$775	75	11.3%	(12.8)	130	$2,870	101	96	134	12.0%	($11.9)	1.19	91
	1983-84	$810	73	11.7%	(13.2)	138	$3,227	105	100	144	11.5%	($12.3)	1.18	89
	1984-85	$857	73	12.1%	(13.8)	137	$3,705	107	102	147	11.7%	($13.8)	1.18	90
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ILLINOIS	1977-78	$761	106	7.5%	(8.9)	86	$1,927	94	99	89	15.6%	($10.6)	1.22	96
	1979-80	$880	107	7.7%	(9.2)	86	$2,254	93	98	87	16.1%	($13.1)	1.22	96
	1980-81	$958	111	7.9%	(9.4)	85	$2,307	90	95	81	16.2%	($14.5)	1.23	96
	1981-82	$1,048	110	7.4%	(8.9)	81	$2,276	83	87	75	16.4%	($15.3)	1.25	98
	1982-83	$1,124	109	7.1%	(8.5)	82	$2,349	83	87	76	16.8%	($16.1)	1.30	99
	1983-84	$1,173	105	7.4%	(8.9)	87	$2,719	88	93	84	16.7%	($17.4)	1.31	100
	1984-85	$1,220	104	7.7%	(9.2)	86	$2,899	84	88	81	16.6%	($18.6)	1.32	101
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
INDIANA	1977-78	$580	81	9.0%	(10.5)	103	$2,038	100	87	123	14.6%	($8.9)	1.38	109
	1979-80	$675	82	9.1%	(10.5)	101	$2,347	96	84	118	13.9%	($9.9)	1.38	109
	1980-81	$715	82	9.6%	(11.1)	104	$2,451	96	83	116	13.6%	($10.8)	1.39	109
	1981-82	$739	78	9.6%	(11.2)	106	$2,509	91	79	117	13.5%	($11.1)	1.45	113
	1982-83	$825	80	8.7%	(10.1)	101	$2,491	88	76	109	13.7%	($11.4)	1.54	118
	1983-84	$870	78	9.0%	(10.4)	106	$2,734	89	77	113	13.6%	($12.4)	1.54	117
	1984-85	$902	77	9.7%	(11.1)	109	$3,054	88	77	115	13.0%	($13.0)	1.51	116
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		TUITION Estimated Tuition per Student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap index	Education approp + tuition $/ student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load index
GEORGIA	1977-78	$555	102	91	118	$2,387	92	83	$24,239	103	93	9.8%	89	80
	1979-80	$620	97	87	112	$3,030	99	89	$28,798	106	96	10.5%	93	84
	1980-81	$728	104	93	122	$3,419	105	94	$29,932	108	97	11.4%	97	87
	1981-82	$815	105	94	124	$3,889	110	99	$32,930	109	98	11.8%	101	91
	1982-83	$842	97	87	114	$4,034	109	98	$34,827	106	95	11.6%	103	92
	1983-84	$1,003	102	91	117	$4,284	105	95	$39,609	109	98	10.8%	96	87
	1984-85	$1,075	102	91	114	$4,785	106	95	$43,155	110	99	11.1%	96	86
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HAWAII	1977-78	$445	82	71	75	$3,635	140	121	$21,831	93	80	16.7%	151	130
	1979-80	$479	75	65	69	$4,113	134	115	$26,424	97	84	15.6%	138	119
	1980-81	$473	68	59	64	$4,588	141	121	$27,618	100	86	16.6%	141	122
	1981-82	$472	61	53	57	$5,016	142	122	$31,018	103	89	16.2%	138	119
	1982-83	$462	53	46	50	$5,768	155	134	$32,535	99	85	17.7%	157	135
	1983-84	$687	70	60	65	$6,168	152	131	$41,262	114	98	14.9%	133	115
	1984-85	$843	80	70	75	$6,898	153	132	$45,427	116	100	15.2%	131	113
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
IDAHO	1977-78	$350	64	59	71	$2,875	111	105	$20,176	86	81	14.2%	129	122
	1979-80	$503	79	72	88	$3,276	107	101	$25,110	92	87	13.0%	115	109
	1980-81	$571	81	75	93	$3,542	109	102	$26,014	94	89	13.6%	116	109
	1981-82	$575	74	68	84	$3,555	101	95	$27,371	91	85	13.0%	111	105
	1982-83	$555	64	59	73	$3,425	92	87	$29,246	89	84	11.7%	104	98
	1983-84	$566	57	53	69	$3,793	93	88	$32,652	90	85	11.6%	103	98
	1984-85	$655	62	57	74	$4,360	96	91	$36,152	93	87	12.1%	104	98
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ILLINOIS	1977-78	$429	78	83	69	$2,356	91	96	$27,058	115	121	8.7%	79	83
	1979-80	$486	76	81	68	$2,740	89	94	$30,639	113	119	8.9%	79	83
	1980-81	$524	75	80	67	$2,831	87	91	$29,655	107	113	9.5%	81	85
	1981-82	$579	75	79	68	$2,855	81	85	$29,864	99	104	9.6%	82	86
	1982-83	$696	80	85	73	$3,045	82	86	$31,540	96	101	9.7%	86	90
	1983-84	$855	87	92	80	$3,575	88	92	$34,236	94	99	10.4%	93	98
	1984-85	$923	87	93	82	$3,821	85	89	$35,526	91	96	10.8%	93	98
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
INDIANA	1977-78	$771	141	115	144	$2,809	108	93	$27,603	118	101	10.2%	92	79
	1979-80	$884	138	113	143	$3,231	105	90	$31,319	115	99	10.3%	91	78
	1980-81	$947	135	110	141	$3,397	104	89	$30,328	109	94	11.2%	95	81
	1981-82	$1,132	146	118	154	$3,640	103	88	$30,885	102	87	11.8%	101	86
	1982-83	$1,345	155	126	165	$3,836	103	88	$32,341	98	84	11.9%	105	90
	1983-84	$1,486	151	122	166	$4,220	104	89	$34,402	95	81	12.3%	109	93
	1984-85	$1,571	149	121	166	$4,625	102	87	$36,443	93	80	12.7%	110	94
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4 SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 Attendance Expansion Ratio		ENROL Student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort	
		HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
IOWA	1977-78	16.4	115	1.68	78	27.5	90	106	114	108	29.7	97	$748	104	92.6%	93
	1979-80	16.3	119	1.75	80	28.8	95	106	114	108	31.2	103	$875	106	88.5%	88
	1980-81	16.1	119	1.92	84	31.1	99	106	114	108	33.5	107	$937	108	93.2%	93
	1981-82	15.9	119	2.04	86	32.4	103	106	114	108	35.0	111	$1,000	105	95.7%	96
	1982-83	15.5	119	2.14	89	33.2	106	106	114	108	35.9	115	$1,053	102	98.2%	98
	1983-84	14.7	118	2.28	93	33.6	109	106	114	108	36.2	118	$1,063	96	105.4%	105
	1984-85	13.9	117	2.40	95	33.4	111	106	114	108	36.1	120	$1,110	94	104.8%	105
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KANSAS	1977-78	14.4	101	2.61	121	37.7	123	106	112	107	40.4	132	$763	106	85.8%	86
	1979-80	14.6	105	2.56	117	37.4	125	106	112	107	40.0	132	$875	106	85.5%	85
	1980-81	14.0	103	2.75	119	38.3	123	106	112	107	41.0	131	$948	109	87.1%	87
	1981-82	13.2	99	2.91	123	38.4	122	106	112	107	41.1	131	$1,033	109	87.9%	88
	1982-83	12.6	97	3.05	127	38.5	123	106	112	107	41.2	132	$1,125	109	87.0%	87
	1983-84	11.7	94	3.24	132	38.0	124	106	112	107	40.6	132	$1,178	106	87.5%	88
	1984-85	11.0	92	3.41	135	37.5	125	106	112	107	40.2	133	$1,253	107	88.9%	89
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KENTUCKY	1977-78	12.9	91	1.93	90	24.9	81	103	109	105	26.2	85	$611	85	87.1%	87
	1979-80	12.7	91	1.96	90	24.8	81	103	109	105	26.0	86	$693	84	82.6%	83
	1980-81	12.5	92	2.07	90	25.8	82	103	109	105	27.0	87	$736	85	86.7%	87
	1981-82	12.7	95	2.02	85	25.6	82	103	109	105	26.9	86	$789	83	88.6%	89
	1982-83	12.8	98	2.00	83	25.6	82	103	109	105	26.8	86	$844	82	88.4%	88
	1983-84	12.2	98	2.04	83	24.8	81	103	109	105	26.1	85	$910	82	88.5%	88
	1984-85	11.7	98	2.03	80	23.8	79	103	109	105	25.0	83	$968	82	87.1%	87
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LOUISIANA	1977-78	14.2	99	1.91	89	27.1	88	107	108	107	29.0	95	$741	103	80.0%	80
	1979-80	13.5	97	1.94	89	26.2	86	107	108	107	28.0	92	$850	103	77.2%	77
	1980-81	13.2	97	2.01	88	26.6	85	107	108	107	28.4	91	$897	103	82.2%	82
	1981-82	12.9	97	2.13	90	27.4	87	107	108	107	29.3	93	$1,035	109	77.7%	78
	1982-83	10.9	84	2.54	105	27.7	88	107	108	107	29.6	95	$1,200	117	76.7%	77
	1983-84	10.3	83	2.72	111	28.1	92	107	108	107	30.1	98	$1,259	113	81.8%	82
	1984-85	10.4	87	2.69	106	27.9	93	107	108	107	29.8	99	$1,358	115	73.8%	74
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MAINE	1977-78	15.4	108	1.60	74	24.7	81	100	95	99	24.4	80	$597	83	110.4%	110
	1979-80	15.2	109	1.59	73	24.1	79	100	95	99	23.9	79	$668	81	108.5%	108
	1980-81	15.3	113	1.58	69	24.2	77	100	95	99	23.9	77	$694	80	109.6%	110
	1981-82	15.4	116	1.57	66	24.2	77	100	95	99	24.0	76	$761	80	111.1%	111
	1982-83	15.0	115	1.53	64	23.0	74	100	95	99	22.8	73	$816	79	113.2%	113
	1983-84	14.6	117	1.63	66	23.8	78	100	95	99	23.6	77	$935	84	106.8%	107
	1984-85	13.7	115	1.69	67	23.2	77	100	95	99	23.0	76	$969	82	110.5%	111
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4 SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education			APP Appropriations per Student (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor	
		Dollars per capita	Index	Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenue		Index	Education approp $ per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to tax rev/cap index	Res-Ag-Med percent of total approp	($/capita)	Factor value	Index
IOWA	1977-78	$692	96	8.7%	(10.4)	100	$2,196	107	101	111	16.3%	($11.8)	1.35	106
	1979-80	$774	94	9.5%	(11.4)	106	$2,559	105	99	112	16.3%	($14.4)	1.32	105
	1980-81	$873	101	9.7%	(11.5)	105	$2,741	107	101	106	15.2%	($15.2)	1.32	103
	1981-82	$958	101	9.7%	(11.4)	106	$2,865	104	98	103	15.4%	($16.9)	1.34	104
	1982-83	$1,034	100	10.3%	(12.1)	119	$3,197	112	106	112	15.5%	($19.5)	1.35	103
	1983-84	$1,121	101	9.2%	(10.9)	108	$3,064	99	94	99	15.8%	($19.3)	1.39	105
	1984-85	$1,164	99	9.6%	(11.4)	109	$3,352	97	91	98	15.6%	($20.7)	1.42	109
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KANSAS	1977-78	$654	91	10.8%	(14.1)	124	$1,874	92	86	101	23.2%	($21.4)	1.32	104
	1979-80	$747	91	11.8%	(15.7)	132	$2,365	97	92	107	24.7%	($29.1)	1.30	103
	1980-81	$825	95	12.0%	(15.8)	130	$2,582	101	95	106	24.3%	($31.7)	1.27	100
	1981-82	$908	96	11.2%	(15.0)	123	$2,660	96	91	101	25.3%	($34.6)	1.27	99
	1982-83	$979	95	10.7%	(14.7)	123	$2,713	95	90	100	27.2%	($39.1)	1.28	98
	1983-84	$1,031	93	10.1%	(13.8)	119	$2,750	89	84	96	26.8%	($38.2)	1.32	100
	1984-85	$1,113	95	10.7%	(14.1)	121	$3,173	92	86	97	24.0%	($37.6)	1.29	99
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KENTUCKY	1977-78	$533	74	10.4%	(14.5)	120	$2,232	109	106	147	28.0%	($21.6)	1.26	100
	1979-80	$573	69	10.4%	(14.5)	116	$2,412	99	96	143	27.9%	($23.1)	1.26	100
	1980-81	$638	74	9.5%	(13.1)	103	$2,349	92	89	125	27.3%	($22.7)	1.29	102
	1981-82	$699	74	9.1%	(13.0)	100	$2,484	90	87	122	30.0%	($27.3)	1.31	102
	1982-83	$746	72	9.5%	(13.2)	110	$2,779	98	95	135	28.0%	($27.6)	1.32	101
	1983-84	$805	72	9.5%	(13.3)	112	$3,090	100	97	138	28.2%	($30.1)	1.33	100
	1984-85	$843	72	9.3%	(12.9)	105	$3,305	95	93	133	27.7%	($30.1)	1.33	102
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LOUISIANA	1977-78	$593	82	7.9%	(11.0)	90	$1,727	84	79	102	28.5%	($18.6)	1.26	99
	1979-80	$656	80	8.9%	(12.5)	99	$2,222	91	85	115	28.8%	($23.6)	1.23	97
	1980-81	$737	85	9.3%	(13.1)	101	$2,581	101	94	118	29.1%	($28.1)	1.22	95
	1981-82	$804	85	9.7%	(13.5)	106	$2,837	103	96	121	28.6%	($31.1)	1.22	95
	1982-83	$921	89	8.7%	(12.3)	101	$2,909	102	96	114	29.1%	($33.1)	1.25	96
	1983-84	$1,030	93	7.8%	(11.1)	91	$2,845	92	86	100	30.2%	($34.6)	1.29	98
	1984-85	$1,002	85	8.8%	(12.8)	99	$3,159	91	85	107	31.1%	($39.8)	1.29	99
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MAINE	1977-78	$659	92	5.8%	(6.3)	67	$1,561	76	76	83	7.3%	($3.0)	1.50	118
	1979-80	$725	88	6.4%	(6.9)	71	$1,919	79	79	90	7.7%	($3.9)	1.48	117
	1980-81	$761	88	6.6%	(7.2)	72	$2,080	81	81	92	7.7%	($4.2)	1.51	118
	1981-82	$845	89	6.3%	(6.8)	69	$2,197	80	80	89	7.8%	($4.5)	1.56	122
	1982-83	$923	90	6.3%	(6.8)	73	$2,533	89	89	99	7.2%	($4.5)	1.55	119
	1983-84	$999	90	6.1%	(6.5)	71	$2,546	83	83	92	7.3%	($4.8)	1.56	119
	1984-85	$1,071	91	6.9%	(7.4)	78	$3,186	92	92	101	6.6%	($5.2)	1.47	113
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		TUITION Estimated Tuition per Student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap index	Education approp + tuition $/ student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load index
IOWA	1977-78	$760	139	122	142	$2,936	114	105	$27,234	116	107	10.9%	98	91
	1979-80	$830	130	114	128	$3,389	110	102	$30,321	112	103	11.2%	99	91
	1980-81	$864	123	108	123	$3,605	111	102	$30,187	109	101	11.9%	101	94
	1981-82	$969	125	109	129	$3,834	108	100	$30,896	102	95	12.4%	106	98
	1982-83	$1,120	129	113	129	$4,317	116	108	$31,725	96	89	13.6%	121	112
	1983-84	$1,203	122	107	128	$4,267	105	97	$31,688	87	81	13.5%	120	111
	1984-85	$1,398	133	116	145	$4,750	105	97	$33,214	85	79	14.3%	124	114
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KANSAS	1977-78	$604	111	99	106	$2,478	96	89	$20,217	86	80	12.3%	111	104
	1979-80	$713	112	100	108	$3,079	100	94	$23,399	86	81	13.2%	116	109
	1980-81	$709	101	90	94	$3,291	101	94	$24,716	89	83	13.3%	113	106
	1981-82	$725	93	83	89	$3,385	96	89	$26,932	89	83	12.6%	107	100
	1982-83	$763	88	79	83	$3,476	94	88	$29,225	89	83	11.9%	105	99
	1983-84	$870	88	79	84	$3,620	89	83	$31,016	86	80	11.7%	104	97
	1984-85	$923	87	78	84	$4,096	91	85	$33,377	85	80	12.3%	106	99
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KENTUCKY	1977-78	$589	108	99	129	$2,820	109	104	$24,527	104	100	11.5%	104	99
	1979-80	$628	98	90	119	$3,040	99	94	$28,002	103	98	10.9%	96	91
	1980-81	$688	98	90	117	$3,037	93	89	$28,565	103	98	10.6%	90	86
	1981-82	$776	100	92	121	$3,260	92	88	$30,802	102	97	10.6%	90	86
	1982-83	$890	103	94	123	$3,668	99	94	$33,000	100	96	11.1%	99	94
	1983-84	$1,010	102	94	122	$4,100	101	96	$36,671	101	96	11.2%	100	95
	1984-85	$1,105	105	96	128	$4,409	98	93	$40,698	104	99	10.8%	94	89
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LOUISIANA	1977-78	$441	81	75	95	$2,168	84	78	$27,373	117	109	7.9%	72	67
	1979-80	$505	79	73	91	$2,728	89	83	$32,450	120	112	8.4%	74	69
	1980-81	$555	79	73	91	$3,136	96	90	$33,730	122	114	9.3%	79	74
	1981-82	$633	81	75	91	$3,470	98	92	$37,756	125	117	9.2%	79	73
	1982-83	$741	85	79	94	$3,649	98	92	$43,372	132	123	8.4%	75	70
	1983-84	$832	84	78	91	$3,677	90	84	$44,767	123	115	8.2%	73	68
	1984-85	$903	86	79	96	$4,062	90	84	$48,729	125	117	8.3%	72	67
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MAINE	1977-78	$773	141	149	164	$2,333	90	91	$24,182	103	104	9.6%	87	88
	1979-80	$918	144	151	171	$2,837	92	93	$27,713	102	103	10.2%	90	91
	1980-81	$1,051	150	158	179	$3,131	96	97	$28,711	104	105	10.9%	93	94
	1981-82	$1,227	158	166	186	$3,424	97	98	$31,369	104	105	10.9%	93	94
	1982-83	$1,399	161	170	192	$3,932	106	107	$35,415	108	109	11.1%	98	99
	1983-84	$1,465	148	156	175	$4,011	99	100	$39,304	108	110	10.2%	91	92
	1984-85	$1,499	142	150	166	$4,686	104	105	$41,707	107	108	11.2%	97	98
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 Attendance Expansion Ratio		ENROL Student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort	
		HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
MARYLAND	1977-78	15.0	105	2.14	100	32.1	105	97	96	97	31.1	101	$719	100	112.4%	112
	1979-80	14.7	106	2.15	98	31.6	104	97	96	97	30.7	101	$825	100	106.1%	106
	1980-81	14.5	107	2.20	96	31.9	102	97	96	97	31.0	99	$857	99	109.3%	109
	1981-82	14.6	110	2.24	95	32.7	104	97	96	97	31.7	101	$941	99	108.6%	109
	1982-83	14.5	111	2.29	95	33.1	106	97	96	97	32.2	103	$1,009	98	107.4%	107
	1983-84	13.9	111	2.44	99	33.9	110	97	96	97	32.9	107	$1,106	99	106.2%	106
	1984-85	13.3	112	2.53	100	33.7	112	97	96	97	32.7	108	$1,169	99	107.8%	108
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MASSACHUSETTS	1977-78	14.4	101	1.45	68	21.0	68	97	97	97	20.4	66	$669	93	136.3%	136
	1979-80	15.2	109	1.41	65	21.4	70	97	97	97	20.8	68	$767	93	142.4%	142
	1980-81	16.4	121	1.36	59	22.3	71	97	97	97	21.7	69	$810	93	144.4%	144
	1981-82	14.9	112	1.49	63	22.2	71	97	97	97	21.5	69	$914	96	134.5%	135
	1982-83	14.8	114	1.46	61	21.6	69	97	97	97	20.9	67	$989	96	134.0%	134
	1983-84	14.4	115	1.60	65	23.0	75	97	97	97	22.3	73	$1,116	100	119.4%	119
	1984-85	14.3	120	1.66	66	23.8	79	97	97	97	23.0	77	$1,193	101	118.7%	119
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MICHIGAN	1977-78	16.3	115	2.00	93	32.7	107	104	103	104	34.1	111	$734	102	101.9%	102
	1979-80	15.5	111	2.23	102	34.6	114	104	103	104	36.0	118	$850	103	110.1%	110
	1980-81	14.7	108	2.41	105	35.5	114	104	103	104	36.9	118	$902	104	113.2%	113
	1981-82	14.7	111	2.40	102	35.3	113	104	103	104	36.8	117	$922	97	115.6%	116
	1982-83	14.4	111	2.41	100	34.8	111	104	103	104	36.2	116	$990	96	116.1%	116
	1983-84	13.8	110	2.51	102	34.6	113	104	103	104	36.0	117	$1,031	93	120.3%	120
	1984-85	13.5	113	2.51	99	33.7	112	104	103	104	35.1	117	$1,086	92	125.6%	126
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MINNESOTA	1977-78	18.3	128	1.99	92	36.3	118	106	103	106	38.4	125	$698	97	118.1%	118
	1979-80	17.8	128	2.09	96	37.3	123	106	103	106	39.5	130	$833	101	114.9%	115
	1980-81	17.4	128	2.27	99	39.5	126	106	103	106	41.9	134	$913	105	115.4%	115
	1981-82	16.8	126	2.38	101	39.9	127	106	103	106	42.3	135	$970	102	111.1%	111
	1982-83	16.2	125	2.41	100	39.1	125	106	103	106	41.5	132	$1,031	100	108.8%	109
	1983-84	15.2	122	2.50	102	38.1	124	106	103	106	40.4	132	$1,097	99	111.3%	111
	1984-85	14.4	121	2.60	103	37.4	124	106	103	106	39.6	132	$1,158	98	122.6%	123
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MISSISSIPPI	1977-78	12.1	85	2.87	133	34.6	113	93	97	94	32.5	106	$511	71	92.2%	92
	1979-80	11.8	85	2.90	133	34.3	113	93	97	94	32.2	106	$578	70	93.6%	94
	1980-81	12.6	93	2.69	117	34.0	109	93	97	94	31.9	102	$607	70	96.5%	97
	1981-82	12.4	93	2.91	123	36.0	115	93	97	94	33.8	108	$659	69	96.5%	96
	1982-83	12.6	97	2.86	119	35.9	115	93	97	94	33.7	108	$737	72	94.6%	95
	1983-84	12.4	99	2.87	117	35.5	116	93	97	94	33.3	109	$786	71	92.4%	92
	1984-85	11.9	100	2.97	118	35.2	117	93	97	94	33.1	110	$839	71	90.7%	91
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
[illegible] FACTORS
IN STATE
SUPPORT OF
PUBLIC HIGHER
EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education			APP Appropriations per Student (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor	
		Dollars per capita	Index	Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenue		Index	Education approp $ per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Relative to tax rev/cap Index	Res-Ag-Med percent of total approp ($/capita)		Factor value	Index
MARYLAND	1977-78	$809	112	7.4%	(9.1)	84	$1,860	91	94	81	19.0%	($14.0)	1.39	109
	1979-80	$876	106	8.1%	(10.0)	90	$2,235	92	95	87	19.1%	($16.6)	1.36	108
	1980-81	$936	108	8.3%	(10.5)	90	$2,430	95	98	88	20.8%	($20.4)	1.36	107
	1981-82	$1,023	108	7.9%	(9.9)	87	$2,482	90	93	83	19.7%	($19.9)	1.39	108
	1982-83	$1,084	105	8.3%	(10.4)	96	$2,703	95	98	90	20.3%	($22.8)	1.39	106
	1983-84	$1,175	106	7.8%	(9.7)	92	$2,709	88	91	83	19.5%	($22.2)	1.42	108
	1984-85	$1,260	107	8.1%	(10.0)	91	$3,033	87	90	82	19.0%	($23.9)	1.43	109
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MASSACHUSETTS	1977-78	$912	127	6.2%	(6.4)	71	$2,694	132	136	104	3.0%	($1.8)	1.18	93
	1979-80	$1,093	132	6.4%	(6.6)	71	$3,247	133	138	101	3.1%	($2.2)	1.19	94
	1980-81	$1,170	135	6.1%	(6.3)	66	$3,199	125	129	93	3.5%	($2.6)	1.21	95
	1981-82	$1,229	130	6.1%	(6.3)	66	$3,354	122	125	94	4.0%	($3.1)	1.23	96
	1982-83	$1,325	129	5.7%	(6.0)	66	$3,492	123	127	95	4.6%	($3.6)	1.26	97
	1983-84	$1,332	120	6.5%	(6.8)	77	$3,783	123	127	102	4.2%	($3.8)	1.25	94
	1984-85	$1,416	120	6.8%	(7.1)	7[illegible]	$4,034	116	120	97	4.4%	($4.4)	1.22	94
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MICHIGAN	1977-78	$748	104	8.6%	(9.7)	99	$1,968	96	92	92	11.3%	($8.2)	1.36	107
	1979-80	$935	113	8.6%	(9.8)	96	$2,327	96	92	84	12.6%	($11.6)	1.42	113
	1980-81	$1,021	118	7.4%	(8.5)	80	$2,128	83	80	71	12.9%	($11.2)	1.53	120
	1981-82	$1,066	112	8.7%	(9.8)	95	$2,614	95	91	84	11.9%	($12.5)	1.49	117
	1982-83	$1,150	112	7.5%	(8.6)	86	$2,467	87	83	78	12.9%	($12.7)	1.60	123
	1983-84	$1,241	112	7.3%	(8.4)	86	$2,623	85	82	76	12.8%	($13.3)	1.62	123
	1984-85	$1,564	116	7.4%	(8.5)	84	$2,994	86	83	74	12.9%	($14.9)	1.5[illegible]	120
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MINNESOTA	1977-78	$824	115	10.7%	(12.3)	123	$2,434	119	112	104	12.6%	($12.7)	1.20	95
	1979-80	$958	116	10.8%	(12.3)	120	$2,771	114	107	98	12.5%	($14.7)	1.22	97
	1980-81	$1,053	122	9.7%	(11.2)	105	$2,594	101	96	83	13.3%	($15.7)	1.25	98
	1981-82	$1,078	114	10.8%	(12.3)	118	$2,909	105	99	93	12.8%	($17.1)	1.25	98
	1982-83	$1,121	109	10.1%	(11.7)	116	$2,888	102	96	93	14.0%	($18.3)	1.31	100
	1983-84	$1,221	110	10.0%	(11.6)	118	$3,210	104	98	95	13.6%	($19.2)	1.31	99
	1984-85	$1,420	121	9.4%	(10.9)	105	$3,553	102	97	85	14.0%	($21.6)	1.33	102
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MISSISSIPPI	1977-78	$471	65	11.8%	(16.0)	136	$1,612	79	85	120	26.0%	($19.6)	1.35	107
	1979-80	$541	66	12.4%	(17.0)	138	$1,954	80	86	123	27.2%	($25.0)	1.35	107
	1980-81	$586	68	12.5%	(17.4)	135	$2,149	84	90	124	28.3%	($28.9)	1.35	106
	1981-82	$636	67	12.1%	(17.2)	133	$2,138	78	83	116	29.5%	($32.1)	1.35	106
	1982-83	$698	68	11.6%	(16.4)	134	$2,258	79	85	117	29.3%	($33.6)	1.35	104
	1983-84	$726	65	12.5%	(17.6)	146	$2,350	83	89	127	29.1%	($37.0)	1.36	103
	1984-85	$761	65	12.1%	(16.9)	136	$2,611	75	81	116	28.3%	($36.3)	1.38	106
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		TUITION Estimated Tuition per Student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap Index	Education approp + tuition $/ student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load Index
MARYLAND	1977-78	$717	131	137	123	$2,577	99	102	$22,439	96	99	11.5%	104	107
	1979-80	$800	125	130	120	$3,035	99	102	$26,089	96	99	11.6%	103	106
	1980-81	$878	125	130	120	$3,308	101	105	$26,850	97	100	12.3%	105	108
	1981-82	$961	124	129	116	$3,442	97	100	$28,770	95	98	12.0%	102	105
	1982-83	$1,052	121	126	115	$3,754	101	104	$30,443	93	95	12.3%	109	113
	1983-84	$1,145	116	121	109	$3,854	95	98	$32,653	90	93	11.8%	105	108
	1984-85	$1,294	123	128	114	$4,327	96	99	$34,727	89	92	12.5%	108	111
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MASSACHUSETTS	1977-78	$484	89	91	85	$3,178	122	126	$31,878	136	140	10.0%	90	93
	1979-80	$601	94	97	91	$3,848	125	129	$35,847	132	136	10.7%	95	98
	1980-81	$670	96	99	92	$3,869	119	122	$36,280	131	135	10.7%	91	93
	1981-82	$780	100	103	95	$4,133	117	121	$41,204	136	141	10.0%	86	88
	1982-83	$921	106	110	101	$4,413	119	123	$45,789	139	144	9.6%	85	88
	1983-84	$928	94	97	86	$4,712	116	119	$48,532	134	138	9.7%	86	89
	1984-85	$902	86	88	76	$4,936	109	113	$50,219	129	132	9.8%	85	88
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MICHIGAN	1977-78	$704	129	125	124	$2,672	103	99	$22,410	95	92	11.9%	108	104
	1979-80	$982	154	14	145	$3,309	108	104	$24,583	91	87	13.5%	119	114
	1980-81	$1,136	162	157	154	$3,263	100	96	$25,396	92	88	12.9%	109	105
	1981-82	$1,294	166	161	161	$3,907	111	106	$26,101	86	83	15.0%	128	123
	1982-83	$1,493	172	167	174	$3,960	107	103	$28,470	87	83	13.9%	123	119
	1983-84	$1,635	166	161	171	$4,258	105	101	$29,825	82	79	14.3%	127	122
	1984-85	$1,681	159	155	163	$4,675	103	99	$32,193	82	79	14.5%	126	121
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MINNESOTA	1977-78	$498	91	89	94	$2,933	113	107	$19,243	82	77	15.2%	138	130
	1979-80	$622	97	95	97	$3,393	110	104	$22,341	82	78	15.2%	134	127
	1980-81	$652	93	90	92	$3,246	99	94	$23,113	83	79	14.0%	119	113
	1981-82	$730	94	91	93	$3,639	103	97	$24,316	80	76	15.0%	128	121
	1982-83	$890	103	100	102	$3,778	102	96	$26,348	80	76	14.3%	127	120
	1983-84	$996	101	98	101	$4,206	103	97	$28,808	79	75	14.6%	130	123
	1984-85	$1,169	111	108	111	$4,722	104	99	$30,973	79	75	15.2%	132	124
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MISSISSIPPI	1977-78	$567	104	107	146	$2,180	84	89	$14,766	63	67	14.8%	134	142
	1979-80	$679	106	110	148	$2,633	86	91	$16,850	62	66	15.6%	138	147
	1980-81	$744	106	110	148	$2,893	89	94	$17,877	64	69	16.2%	138	146
	1981-82	$758	97	100	138	$2,896	82	87	$18,318	61	65	15.8%	135	144
	1982-83	$798	92	95	131	$3,056	82	88	$20,542	62	66	14.9%	132	140
	1983-84	$921	93	96	130	$3,471	85	91	$22,173	61	65	15.7%	139	148
	1984-85	$991	94	97	132	$3,602	80	85	$23,806	61	65	15.1%	131	139
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 Attendance Expansion Ratio		ENROL Student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort	
		HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
MISSOURI	1977-78	14.8	104	1.62	75	24.0	78	100	101	100	24.0	78	$683	95	82.6%	83
	1979-80	14.6	103	1.69	78	24.7	81	100	101	100	24.7	81	$784	95	79.5%	80
	1980-81	14.2	104	1.88	82	26.6	85	100	101	100	26.6	85	$842	97	82.1%	82
	1981-82	13.7	103	2.00	85	27.4	87	100	101	100	27.4	87	$889	94	83.6%	84
	1982-83	13.5	104	2.02	84	27.3	87	100	101	100	27.3	87	$948	92	81.2%	81
	1983-84	12.8	103	2.12	86	27.1	88	100	101	100	27.1	88	$1,003	90	81.6%	82
	1984-85	12.2	102	2.06	82	25.0	83	100	101	100	25.0	83	$1,057	90	86.5%	87
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MONTANA	1977-78	16.5	116	1.96	91	32.2	105	104	101	103	33.2	108	$741	103	94.9%	95
	1979-80	15.9	114	1.99	91	31.6	104	104	101	103	32.6	107	$891	108	87.9%	88
	1980-81	16.0	117	2.09	91	33.3	107	104	101	103	34.3	110	$982	113	87.5%	88
	1981-82	16.0	121	2.15	91	34.5	110	104	101	103	35.5	113	$1,068	113	92.2%	9[illegible]
	1982-83	15.2	117	2.30	95	35.0	112	104	101	103	36.1	115	$1,168	113	92.4%	9[illegible]
	1983-84	13.8	110	2.61	106	35.9	117	104	101	103	37.0	121	$1,221	110	97.2%	97
	1984-85	12.5	105	2.48	98	31.0	103	104	101	103	32.0	106	$1,300	111	90.0%	90
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEBRASKA	1977-78	16.6	116	1.89	88	31.3	102	108	115	110	34.4	112	$727	101	90.7%	91
	1979-80	15.9	114	1.98	91	31.4	103	108	115	110	34.6	114	$817	99	93.4%	93
	1980-81	15.2	112	2.15	94	32.7	105	108	115	110	36.0	115	$863	100	97.6%	98
	1981-82	14.9	112	2.20	93	32.8	104	108	115	110	36.0	115	$920	97	102.2%	102
	1982-83	13.6	105	2.55	106	34.7	111	108	115	110	38.2	122	$997	97	94.8%	95
	1983-84	12.6	101	2.70	110	34.1	111	108	115	110	37.5	122	$1,077	97	93.5%	93
	1984-85	12.1	102	2.78	110	33.7	112	108	115	110	37.1	123	$1,144	97	98.2%	98
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEVADA	1977-78	12.8	90	2.17	101	27.8	91	91	83	89	24.7	81	$1,093	152	70.7%	71
	1979-80	11.9	86	2.25	103	26.9	89	91	83	89	24.0	79	$1,271	154	60.9%	61
	1980-81	11.5	84	2.40	104	27.5	88	91	83	89	24.5	78	$1,330	154	65.2%	65
	1981-82	11.6	88	2.33	98	27.0	86	91	83	89	24.0	77	$1,454	153	59.5%	60
	1982-83	11.4	87	2.42	101	27.5	88	91	83	89	24.5	78	$1,523	148	61.6%	62
	1983-84	10.7	85	2.43	99	25.9	85	91	83	89	23.1	75	$1,672	150	62.8%	63
	1984-85	10.2	86	2.46	97	25.1	84	91	83	89	22.4	74	$1,792	152	59.0%	59
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1977-78	15.1	106	1.53	71	23.1	75	110	123	113	26.1	85	$734	102	75.6%	76
	1979-80	14.3	103	1.52	70	21.7	71	110	123	113	24.5	81	$817	99	74.3%	74
	1980-81	15.6	115	1.39	60	21.7	69	110	123	113	24.5	78	$835	96	78.3%	78
	1981-82	15.2	114	1.48	63	22.4	71	110	123	113	25.4	81	$915	96	75.0%	75
	1982-83	14.6	113	1.51	63	22.0	70	110	123	113	24.9	80	$982	95	73.9%	74
	1983-84	14.6	117	1.51	62	22.0	72	110	123	113	24.9	81	$1,109	100	74.9%	75
	1984-85	14.4	121	1.55	61	22.4	74	110	123	113	25.3	84	$1,169	99	76.2%	76
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education			APP Appropriations per Student (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor	
		Dollars per capita	Index	Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenue		Index	Education approp $ per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to tax rev/cap index	Res-Ag-Med percent of total approp	($/capita)	Factor value	Index
MISSOURI	1977-78	$565	79	8.7%	(9.8)	100	$2,047	100	100	127	10.9%	($6.0)	1.31	103
	1979-80	$624	76	9.5%	(10.7)	106	$2,406	99	99	131	10.6%	($7.0)	1.28	101
	1980-81	$691	80	9.5%	(10.6)	102	$2,454	96	96	120	10.5%	($7.7)	1.28	101
	1981-82	$743	78	8.5%	(9.5)	94	$2,313	84	84	107	10.3%	($7.3)	1.34	105
	1982-83	$770	75	8.7%	(9.7)	100	$2,446	86	86	115	10.4%	($7.8)	1.40	107
	1983-84	$819	74	8.3%	(9.3)	98	$2,512	81	81	111	10.2%	($7.8)	1.43	108
	1984-85	$915	78	8.1%	(9.0)	91	$2,959	85	85	110	10.4%	($8.6)	1.40	107
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MONTANA	1977-78	$703	98	9.0%	(10.0)	104	$1,970	96	93	98	9.6%	($6.7)	1.28	101
	1979-80	$784	95	9.1%	(10.0)	101	$2,246	92	89	97	9.6%	($7.5)	1.25	99
	1980-81	$859	99	9.0%	(10.0)	97	$2,321	91	87	91	9.6%	($8.2)	1.24	98
	1981-82	$984	104	10.0%	(11.0)	109	$2,848	103	99	100	9.6%	($10.4)	1.19	93
	1982-83	$1,079	105	10.3%	(11.4)	119	$3,170	112	107	106	9.6%	($11.7)	1.18	90
	1983-84	$1,186	107	10.0%	(11.1)	118	$3,310	107	103	101	9.6%	($12.6)	1.21	92
	1984-85	$1,170	99	10.2%	(11.3)	115	$3,841	111	107	111	9.6%	($12.6)	1.21	93
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEBRASKA	1977-78	$659	92	8.8%	(14.6)	101	$1,848	90	84	98	39.9%	($38.5)	1.34	106
	1979-80	$763	93	8.7%	(14.9)	98	$2,125	87	81	94	41.2%	($46.8)	1.34	106
	1980-81	$843	97	8.9%	(14.9)	97	$2,300	90	83	92	40.2%	($50.6)	1.34	105
	1981-82	$940	99	8.7%	(14.5)	95	$2,493	90	84	91	39.9%	($54.3)	1.35	106
	1982-83	$945	92	8.8%	(14.8)	101	$2,385	84	78	91	40.6%	($56.6)	1.39	106
	1983-84	$1,007	91	8.5%	(14.5)	100	$2,522	82	76	90	40.9%	($59.5)	1.39	106
	1984-85	$1,124	96	7.9%	(13.4)	90	$2,646	76	71	80	40.7%	($61.2)	1.38	106
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEVADA	1977-78	$773	108	8.1%	(9.1)	93	$2,248	110	121	102	11.2%	($7.9)	1.29	102
	1979-80	$773	94	9.1%	(10.5)	101	$2,608	107	118	114	13.4%	($10.8)	1.27	100
	1980-81	$867	100	8.2%	(9.7)	89	$2,602	102	112	102	14.7%	($12.3)	1.25	98
	1981-82	$865	91	8.4%	(9.8)	92	$2,698	98	107	107	14.3%	($12.1)	1.30	101
	1982-83	$938	91	7.7%	(9.1)	89	$2,622	92	101	101	15.3%	($13.0)	1.33	102
	1983-84	$1,050	94	7.1%	(8.2)	84	$2,880	93	103	99	13.1%	($11.3)	1.37	104
	1984-85	$1,057	90	7.3%	(8.3)	82	$3,058	88	97	98	12.8%	($11.3)	1.36	104
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1977-78	$555	77	5.6%	(5.9)	64	$1,343	66	60	85	4.4%	($1.4)	2.16	170
	1979-80	$607	74	5.2%	(5.5)	58	$1,463	60	55	82	4.7%	($1.6)	2.19	173
	1980-81	$654	75	5.3%	(5.5)	57	$1,591	62	56	82	4.3%	($1.5)	2.26	177
	1981-82	$687	72	6.0%	(6.2)	65	$1,825	66	60	91	3.8%	($1.6)	2.36	184
	1982-83	$725	70	5.0%	(5.2)	57	$1,633	57	52	82	4.3%	($1.6)	2.63	202
	1983-84	$831	75	4.9%	(5.2)	57	$1,842	60	54	80	6.3%	($2.7)	2.56	194
	1984-85	$891	76	4.7%	(5.0)	53	$1,856	54	49	71	6.6%	($2.9)	2.53	194
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4 SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL		TUITION Estimated Tuition per Student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap Index	Education approp + tuition $/ student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load Index
MISSOURI	1977-78	$634	116	115	124	$2,680	103	103	$28,492	121	121	9.4%	85	85
	1979-80	$662	104	103	110	$3,068	100	100	$31,699	117	117	9.7%	86	86
	1980-81	$697	99	98	104	$3,151	97	97	$31,625	114	114	10.0%	85	85
	1981-82	$798	103	102	110	$3,111	88	88	$32,424	107	107	9.6%	82	82
	1982-83	$977	113	112	120	$3,423	92	92	$34,720	106	106	9.9%	87	87
	1983-84	$1,077	109	108	118	$3,589	88	88	$36,979	102	102	9.7%	86	86
	1984-85	$1,178	112	111	119	$4,137	91	91	$42,237	108	108	9.8%	85	85
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MONTANA	1977-78	$548	100	99	110	$2,518	97	94	$22,987	98	95	11.0%	99	96
	1979-80	$564	88	88	96	$2,810	91	89	$28,172	104	101	10.0%	88	86
	1980-81	$563	80	80	91	$2,984	88	86	$29,484	106	103	9.8%	83	81
	1981-82	$552	71	70	80	$3,400	96	93	$30,966	102	100	11.0%	94	91
	1982-83	$555	64	63	71	$3,725	100	97	$33,361	101	99	11.2%	99	96
	1983-84	$689	70	69	79	$4,000	98	95	$33,988	94	91	11.8%	105	102
	1984-85	$820	78	77	90	$4,662	103	100	$41,885	107	104	11.1%	96	93
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEBRASKA	1977-78	$633	116	101	117	$2,481	96	87	$23,211	99	90	10.7%	97	88
	1979-80	$728	114	99	117	$2,852	93	84	$26,003	96	87	11.0%	97	88
	1980-81	$786	112	98	114	$3,086	95	86	$26,402	95	87	11.7%	99	90
	1981-82	$880	113	98	121	$3,373	95	87	$28,071	93	84	12.0%	103	93
	1982-83	$927	107	93	105	$3,313	89	81	$28,690	87	79	11.5%	102	93
	1983-84	$991	100	87	103	$3,514	86	78	$31,587	87	79	11.1%	99	90
	1984-85	$1,006	95	83	100	$3,652	81	73	$33,900	87	79	10.8%	93	85
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEVADA	1977-78	$662	121	146	111	$2,910	112	126	$39,361	168	188	7.4%	67	75
	1979-80	$697	109	131	95	$3,305	108	121	$47,178	174	195	7.0%	62	70
	1980-81	$661	94	114	83	$3,263	100	112	$48,416	175	196	6.7%	57	64
	1981-82	$803	103	124	91	$3,500	99	111	$53,842	178	200	6.5%	56	62
	1982-83	$861	99	120	89	$3,483	94	105	$55,410	169	189	6.3%	56	63
	1983-84	$1,059	107	129	100	$3,939	97	109	$64,479	178	200	6.1%	54	61
	1984-85	$1,098	104	125	97	$4,156	92	103	$71,285	182	205	5.8%	50	57
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1977-78	$1,553	284	231	299	$2,896	112	99	$31,748	135	120	9.1%	83	73
	1979-80	$1,741	273	222	285	$3,204	104	92	$37,620	139	123	8.5%	75	67
	1980-81	$2,005	286	233	296	$3,595	110	98	$38,439	139	123	9.4%	79	70
	1981-82	$2,481	319	259	324	$4,306	122	108	$40,794	135	119	10.6%	90	80
	1982-83	$2,666	308	250	310	$4,299	116	103	$44,538	135	120	9.7%	86	76
	1983-84	$2,880	292	237	283	$4,722	116	103	$50,344	139	123	9.4%	84	74
	1984-85	$2,836	269	219	254	$4,692	104	92	$52,283	134	118	9.0%	78	69
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 Attendance Expansion Ratio		ENROL Student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort	
		HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
NEW JERSEY	1977-78	15.1	106	1.49	69	22.5	73	96	95	96	21.6	70	$755	105	104.9%	105
	1979-80	15.1	108	1.54	71	23.3	77	96	95	96	22.4	74	$850	103	114.4%	114
	1980-81	14.8	108	1.59	69	23.4	75	96	95	96	22.5	72	$886	102	117.7%	118
	1981-82	14.7	111	1.58	67	23.3	74	96	95	96	22.3	71	$998	105	112.0%	112
	1982-83	14.6	112	1.57	65	22.8	73	96	95	96	21.9	70	$1,078	105	111.7%	112
	1983-84	14.0	112	1.58	64	22.2	72	96	95	96	21.3	69	$1,174	106	112.8%	113
	1984-85	13.3	112	1.66	66	22.1	74	96	95	96	21.3	71	$1,257	107	114.6%	115
	1985-85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW MEXICO	1977-78	15.9	111	2.30	107	36.6	120	115	129	119	43.6	142	$705	98	82.9%	83
	1979-80	15.8	114	2.20	101	34.8	114	115	129	119	41.4	136	$842	102	83.0%	83
	1980-81	15.3	112	2.29	100	35.0	112	115	129	119	41.7	133	$894	103	85.0%	85
	1981-82	14.6	110	2.41	102	35.3	112	115	129	119	42.0	134	$1,015	107	83.1%	83
	1982-83	14.1	108	2.53	105	35.7	114	115	129	119	42.4	136	$1,169	114	89.1%	89
	1983-84	13.0	104	2.71	110	35.1	114	115	129	119	41.8	136	$1,273	114	82.5%	82
	1984-85	12.1	102	2.84	112	34.4	114	115	129	119	41.0	136	$1,358	115	74.3%	74
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW YORK	1977-78	13.5	95	1.77	82	23.9	78	92	89	92	22.0	72	$676	94	169.6%	170
	1979-80	13.6	98	1.78	81	24.1	79	92	89	92	22.2	73	$752	91	167.9%	168
	1980-81	13.8	102	1.78	78	24.7	79	92	89	92	22.7	73	$772	89	171.0%	171
	1981-82	13.5	102	1.84	78	25.0	80	92	89	92	23.0	73	$857	90	167.4%	167
	1982-83	13.1	101	1.91	79	25.1	80	92	89	92	23.1	74	$916	89	171.0%	171
	1983-84	13.0	104	1.94	79	25.2	82	92	89	92	23.2	76	$1,022	92	169.9%	170
	1984-85	11.7	98	2.10	83	24.4	81	92	89	92	22.5	75	$1,080	92	168.9%	169
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NORTH CAROLINA	1977-78	13.3	93	2.59	121	34.4	112	102	100	102	35.0	114	$597	83	86.4%	86
	1979-80	13.1	94	2.65	121	34.8	114	102	100	102	35.5	117	$677	82	86.5%	86
	1980-81	12.7	93	2.66	125	36.3	116	102	100	102	37.0	118	$708	82	90.9%	91
	1981-82	12.4	93	2.98	126	36.9	118	102	100	102	37.7	120	$754	80	96.9%	97
	1982-83	12.4	96	3.02	125	37.5	120	102	100	102	38.3	122	$819	80	95.3%	95
	1983-84	11.9	95	3.28	134	39.0	127	102	100	102	39.8	130	$906	81	93.7%	94
	1984-85	11.4	96	3.36	133	38.4	128	102	100	102	39.2	130	$956	81	93.8%	94
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NORTH DAKOTA	1977-78	18.2	128	2.20	102	40.0	130	96	100	97	38.8	127	$705	98	94.3%	94
	1979-80	17.3	124	2.29	105	39.6	130	96	100	97	38.4	126	$842	102	82.2%	82
	1980-81	16.6	122	2.48	108	41.1	132	96	100	97	39.9	128	$941	109	77.7%	78
	1981-82	16.3	123	2.65	112	43.3	138	96	100	97	42.0	134	$1,028	108	78.6%	79
	1982-83	15.7	120	2.80	116	43.9	140	96	100	97	42.5	136	$1,271	123	74.0%	74
	1983-84	14.3	114	3.16	129	45.2	147	96	100	97	43.9	143	$1,276	115	82.6%	83
	1984-85	13.4	113	3.27	130	43.9	146	96	100	97	42.6	141	$1,325	113	80.4%	80
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education			APP Appropriations per Student (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor	
		Dollars per capita	Index	Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenue		Index	Education approp $ per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Relative to tax rev/cap Index	Res-Ag-Med percent of total approp ($/capita)		Factor value	Index
NEW JERSEY	1977-78	$792	110	6.5%	(7.6)	75	$2,292	112	117	102	14.7%	($8.9)	1.29	102
	1979-80	$972	118	6.0%	(7.2)	67	$2,488	102	107	87	17.2%	($12.1)	1.28	101
	1980-81	$1,043	120	6.0%	(7.2)	64	$2,652	104	108	86	17.3%	($13.0)	1.30	102
	1981-82	$1,118	118	6.2%	(7.4)	68	$2,967	108	112	91	17.1%	($14.2)	1.31	102
	1982-83	$1,204	117	6.0%	(7.3)	69	$3,175	112	116	95	17.9%	($15.8)	1.33	102
	1983-84	$1,325	119	6.0%	(7.3)	70	$3,576	116	121	97	17.5%	($16.8)	1.38	104
	1984-85	$1,441	122	6.2%	(7.5)	70	$4,051	117	122	95	17.2%	($18.6)	1.34	103
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW MEXICO	1977-78	$585	81	13.2%	(15.2)	151	$2,108	103	90	127	12.9%	($11.5)	1.18	93
	1979-80	$699	85	13.3%	(15.3)	148	$2,664	109	95	129	13.2%	($14.1)	1.17	93
	1980-81	$760	88	14.1%	(16.3)	153	$3,066	120	104	136	13.6%	($16.9)	1.16	91
	1981-82	$843	89	14.3%	(16.6)	157	$3,416	124	108	139	13.6%	($19.0)	1.15	90
	1982-83	$1,041	101	12.3%	(14.4)	142	$3,590	126	110	125	14.7%	($22.1)	1.15	88
	1983-84	$1,050	94	12.1%	(14.7)	142	$3,620	117	102	124	17.6%	($27.2)	1.15	87
	1984-85	$1,009	86	14.0%	(16.9)	158	$4,111	119	103	138	16.9%	($28.7)	1.14	88
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW YORK	1977-78	$1,147	159	5.3%	(6.1)	61	$2,534	124	135	78	12.8%	($8.9)	1.24	98
	1979-80	$1,262	153	5.8%	(6.8)	65	$3,040	125	136	82	14.9%	($12.9)	1.22	96
	1980-81	$1,320	152	6.0%	(7.0)	65	$3,210	125	136	82	14.8%	($13.7)	1.22	96
	1981-82	$1,434	151	6.1%	(7.1)	66	$3,483	126	137	84	14.8%	($15.2)	1.22	95
	1982-83	$1,567	152	6.0%	(6.9)	70	$3,767	132	144	87	13.0%	($14.2)	1.21	93
	1983-84	$1,737	156	6.4%	(7.3)	76	$4,430	144	156	92	11.5%	($14.4)	1.21	91
	1984-85	$1,825	153	6.7%	(7.7)	76	$5,008	144	157	93	12.6%	($17.6)	1.19	91
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NORTH CAROLINA	1977-78	$516	72	11.0%	(14.1)	126	$1,648	80	79	112	22.1%	($16.1)	1.23	97
	1979-80	$585	71	11.8%	(15.2)	132	$1,992	82	80	115	22.1%	($19.7)	1.20	95
	1980-81	$644	74	12.1%	(15.5)	131	$2,145	84	82	113	22.2%	($22.2)	1.19	93
	1981-82	$731	77	11.8%	(15.1)	129	$2,328	84	83	110	22.1%	($24.5)	1.19	93
	1982-83	$780	76	11.7%	(15.0)	135	$2,428	85	84	113	22.2%	($26.0)	1.19	91
	1983-84	$848	76	11.2%	(14.4)	132	$2,435	79	77	104	22.2%	($27.1)	1.19	90
	1984-85	$897	76	13.7%	(17.7)	155	$3,207	93	91	121	22.5%	($35.8)	1.16	89
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NORTH DAKOTA	1977-78	$665	92	11.6%	(14.4)	133	$1,934	94	98	102	19.1%	($18.3)	1.28	101
	1979-80	$692	84	12.9%	(16.5)	144	$2,257	93	97	111	21.7%	($24.7)	1.30	103
	1980-81	$731	84	12.9%	(16.5)	139	$2,289	89	93	106	21.8%	($26.2)	1.32	103
	1981-82	$809	85	15.3%	(19.6)	167	$2,853	103	108	121	22.3%	($35.5)	1.32	103
	1982-83	$941	91	13.0%	(16.9)	150	$2,782	98	102	107	23.2%	($36.8)	1.33	102
	1983-84	$1,055	95	11.3%	(15.2)	133	$2,634	85	89	90	25.5%	($40.9)	1.37	104
	1984-85	$1,065	91	11.5%	(15.5)	130	$2,801	81	84	89	25.4%	($41.9)	1.37	105
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		TUITION Estimated Tuition per Student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap index	Education approp + tuition $/ student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load index
NEW JERSEY	1977-78	$671	123	129	105	$2,962	114	119	$33,619	143	149	8.8%	80	8
	1979-80	$693	109	114	95	$3,182	104	108	$36,481	134	140	8.7%	77	80
	1980-81	$802	114	120	101	$3,454	106	110	$37,855	137	142	9.1%	78	81
	1981-82	$907	117	123	101	$3,874	110	114	$42,923	142	148	9.0%	77	80
	1982-83	$1,062	123	129	106	$4,237	114	119	$47,313	144	150	9.0%	79	83
	1983-84	$1,343	136	143	115	$4,919	121	126	$52,968	146	152	9.3%	83	86
	1984-85	$1,374	130	137	108	$5,425	120	125	$56,782	145	151	9.6%	83	86
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW MEXICO	1977-78	$381	70	54	82	$2,490	96	81	$19,243	82	69	12.9%	117	98
	1979-80	$455	71	55	84	$3,119	102	85	$24,221	89	75	12.9%	114	96
	1980-81	$495	71	55	82	$3,561	109	92	$25,542	92	77	13.9%	118	100
	1981-82	$525	68	52	78	$3,941	111	94	$28,736	95	80	13.7%	117	98
	1982-83	$534	62	48	72	$4,124	111	93	$32,796	100	84	12.6%	111	94
	1983-84	$542	55	43	65	$4,162	102	86	$36,265	100	84	11.5%	102	86
	1984-85	$590	56	43	67	$4,701	104	87	$39,466	101	85	11.9%	103	87
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW YORK	1977-78	$610	112	125	103	$3,144	121	132	$28,293	121	131	11.1%	101	109
	1979-80	$663	104	117	99	$3,704	121	131	$31,119	115	125	11.9%	105	114
	1980-81	$714	102	114	98	$3,923	120	131	$31,315	113	123	12.5%	106	116
	1981-82	$755	97	109	92	$4,237	120	130	$34,294	114	123	12.4%	106	115
	1982-83	$802	92	104	89	$4,569	123	134	$36,508	111	121	12.5%	111	121
	1983-84	$909	92	104	87	$5,339	131	143	$40,560	112	122	13.2%	117	127
	1984-85	$952	90	101	84	$5,960	132	143	$44,247	113	123	13.5%	116	127
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NORTH CAROLINA	1977-78	$387	71	71	83	$2,035	78	77	$17,381	74	73	11.7%	106	104
	1979-80	$392	61	61	73	$2,384	78	76	$19,459	72	70	12.3%	108	106
	1980-81	$406	58	58	70	$2,551	78	77	$19,501	70	69	13.1%	111	109
	1981-82	$443	57	57	69	$2,773	78	77	$20,427	68	66	13.6%	116	114
	1982-83	$464	54	54	65	$2,893	78	76	$21,810	66	65	13.3%	118	115
	1983-84	$462	47	47	56	$2,898	71	70	$23,206	64	63	12.5%	111	109
	1984-85	$507	48	48	57	$3,715	82	81	$24,877	64	62	14.9%	129	127
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NORTH DAKOTA	1977-78	$547	100	100	105	$2,481	96	99	$17,627	75	77	14.1%	127	131
	1979-80	$683	107	107	110	$2,940	96	90	$21,255	78	81	13.8%	122	126
	1980-81	$727	104	104	103	$3,017	92	95	$22,876	83	85	13.2%	112	116
	1981-82	$918	118	118	127	$3,771	107	110	$23,731	79	81	15.9%	136	140
	1982-83	$904	104	104	100	$3,687	99	102	$28,965	88	91	12.7%	113	116
	1983-84	$975	99	99	97	$3,610	89	91	$28,214	78	80	12.8%	114	117
	1984-85	$1,039	98	98	94	$3,840	85	88	$30,190	77	80	12.7%	110	113
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4 SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 Attendance Expansion Ratio		ENROL Student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort	
		HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
OHIO	1977-78	16.1	113	1.54	72	24.8	81	108	117	110	27.3	89	$734	102	79.4%	79
	1979-80	15.5	112	1.59	73	24.7	81	108	117	110	27.1	89	$843	102	81.5%	82
	1980-81	15.5	114	1.66	72	25.7	82	108	117	110	28.3	90	$873	101	86.2%	86
	1981-82	14.8	112	1.78	75	26.5	84	108	117	110	29.1	93	$920	97	86.7%	87
	1982-83	14.8	114	1.80	75	26.6	85	108	117	110	29.3	94	$972	94	88.7%	89
	1983-84	14.4	116	1.88	76	27.1	88	108	117	110	29.8	97	$1,015	91	94.4%	94
	1984-85	14.2	120	1.86	73	26.4	88	108	117	110	29.1	97	$1,063	90	102.4%	102
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OKLAHOMA	1977-78	13.7	96	2.70	126	36.9	120	105	111	107	39.5	129	$748	104	69.4%	69
	1979-80	13.5	97	2.64	121	35.6	117	105	111	107	38.1	125	$875	106	70.5%	70
	1980-81	13.2	97	2.76	120	36.5	117	105	111	107	39.1	125	$937	108	74.0%	74
	1981-82	12.8	96	2.81	119	36.0	115	105	111	107	38.5	123	$1,106	117	71.5%	72
	1982-83	12.4	95	2.94	122	36.4	116	105	111	107	38.9	124	$1,311	127	72.6%	73
	1983-84	11.5	92	3.10	126	35.6	116	105	111	107	38.1	124	$1,405	126	78.3%	78
	1984-85	10.7	90	3.08	122	33.0	110	105	111	107	35.3	117	$1,475	125	73.4%	73
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OREGON	1977-78	13.3	93	3.00	140	39.9	130	103	104	103	41.1	134	$734	102	94.1%	94
	1979-80	12.6	91	3.06	140	38.6	127	103	104	103	39.8	131	$866	105	89.3%	89
	1980-81	12.1	89	3.21	140	39.0	125	103	104	103	40.2	129	$922	106	92.6%	93
	1981-82	11.7	88	3.22	136	37.7	120	103	104	103	38.8	124	$979	103	93.3%	93
	1982-83	11.4	88	3.18	132	36.3	116	103	104	103	37.4	119	$1,019	99	101.2%	101
	1983-84	11.1	89	3.16	129	35.0	114	103	104	103	36.0	117	$1,092	98	95.1%	95
	1984-85	10.8	91	3.16	125	34.3	114	103	104	103	35.3	117	$1,158	98	97.9%	98
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PENNSYLVANIA	1977-78	15.4	108	1.35	63	20.7	68	105	105	105	21.8	71	$698	97	97.8%	98
	1979-80	15.3	110	1.34	61	20.5	67	105	105	105	21.5	71	$793	96	100.5%	101
	1980-81	14.4	106	1.45	63	20.8	67	105	105	105	21.8	70	$806	93	105.4%	105
	1981-82	14.2	107	1.50	64	21.4	68	105	105	105	22.5	72	$880	93	103.8%	104
	1982-83	14.1	109	1.55	64	21.9	70	105	105	105	23.0	73	$931	90	104.8%	105
	1983-84	13.5	108	1.60	65	21.6	70	105	105	105	22.6	74	$986	89	106.0%	106
	1984-85	12.9	109	1.68	67	21.8	72	105	105	105	22.9	76	$1,039	88	106.2%	106
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RHODE ISLAND	1977-78	13.6	95	1.96	91	26.7	87	105	112	107	28.6	93	$626	87	110.8%	111
	1979-80	13.9	100	1.93	88	26.9	89	105	112	107	28.8	95	$701	85	109.9%	110
	1980-81	13.6	100	1.96	85	26.6	85	105	112	107	28.5	91	$727	84	121.0%	121
	1981-82	13.5	102	2.04	86	27.7	88	105	112	107	29.6	94	$796	84	123.2%	123
	1982-83	13.3	103	2.02	84	27.0	86	105	112	107	28.9	92	$827	80	129.9%	130
	1983-84	13.0	104	2.04	83	26.6	87	105	112	107	28.5	93	$903	81	132.7%	133
	1984-85	12.2	102	2.15	85	26.2	87	105	112	107	28.1	93	$957	81	134.6%	135
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education			APP Appropriations per Student (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor	
		Dollars per capita	Index	Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenue		Index	Education approp $ per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to tax rev/cap index	Res-Ag-Med percent of total approp ($/capita)		Factor value	Index
OHIO	1977-78	$582	81	7.4%	(8.8)	85	$1,750	85	79	106	15.6%	($8.0)	1.60	126
	1979-80	$687	83	7.6%	(9.0)	85	$2,112	87	80	104	16.1%	($10.0)	1.59	126
	1980-81	$752	87	7.4%	(8.9)	80	$2,177	85	79	98	16.2%	($10.8)	1.64	129
	1981-82	$798	84	7.2%	(8.6)	79	$2,166	79	73	93	16.4%	($11.3)	1.65	128
	1982-83	$862	84	6.8%	(8.2)	79	$2,207	78	72	93	16.6%	($11.9)	1.65	126
	1983-84	$958	86	7.2%	(8.6)	84	$2,530	82	76	95	16.7%	($13.7)	1.75	133
	1984-85	$1,088	92	6.9%	(8.3)	78	$2,857	82	76	89	16.6%	($15.0)	1.72	132
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OKLAHOMA	1977-78	$519	72	10.2%	(12.1)	117	$1,433	70	67	97	16.1%	($10.1)	1.31	103
	1979-80	$617	75	10.8%	(13.0)	121	$1,871	77	73	102	16.9%	($13.5)	1.25	99
	1980-81	$693	80	11.0%	(13.4)	119	$2,081	81	77	102	18.0%	($16.7)	1.23	97
	1981-82	$791	83	11.3%	(13.8)	124	$2,496	90	86	108	17.7%	($19.3)	1.19	93
	1982-83	$952	92	11.0%	(13.4)	128	$2,884	101	97	110	17.4%	($22.1)	1.18	91
	1983-84	$1,101	99	8.6%	(10.3)	101	$2,650	86	82	87	17.1%	($19.4)	1.21	92
	1984-85	$1,082	92	8.6%	(10.4)	97	$2,839	82	78	89	17.1%	($19.3)	1.23	94
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OREGON	1977-78	$691	96	10.9%	(13.7)	125	$1,884	92	89	96	20.3%	($19.2)	1.32	104
	1979-80	$774	94	10.8%	(13.6)	120	$2,164	89	86	95	20.8%	($22.0)	1.33	105
	1980-81	$854	99	9.4%	(11.9)	102	$2,054	80	78	81	21.3%	($21.7)	1.39	109
	1981-82	$914	96	9.9%	(12.5)	109	$2,407	87	85	91	20.8%	($23.8)	1.40	109
	1982-83	$1,031	100	8.3%	(10.6)	96	$2,370	83	81	83	21.5%	($23.5)	1.46	112
	1983-84	$1,039	93	9.7%	(12.2)	115	$2,896	94	91	101	20.0%	($25.4)	1.39	105
	1984-85	$1,134	96	9.3%	(11.7)	105	$3,082	89	86	92	20.0%	($26.4)	1.39	107
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PENNSYLVANIA	1977-78	$682	95	6.8%	(7.3)	78	$2,253	110	105	116	6.5%	($3.2)	1.45	114
	1979-80	$797	97	6.6%	(7.1)	74	$2,582	106	101	110	6.3%	($3.6)	1.47	117
	1980-81	$850	98	6.3%	(6.7)	68	$2,565	100	95	102	6.5%	($3.7)	1.54	121
	1981-82	$913	96	6.6%	(7.0)	72	$2,798	101	97	105	5.9%	($3.8)	1.56	121
	1982-83	$975	95	6.5%	(7.0)	75	$2,902	102	97	108	6.3%	($4.3)	1.59	122
	1983-84	$1,045	94	6.3%	(6.8)	75	$3,071	100	95	106	6.3%	($4.4)	1.60	122
	1984-85	$1,103	94	6.5%	(7.0)	73	$3,287	95	90	101	6.8%	($5.2)	1.61	124
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RHODE ISLAND	1977-78	$693	96	9.0%	(9.3)	103	$2,343	114	109	119	2.8%	($1.8)	1.30	102
	1979-80	$771	93	9.1%	(9.3)	101	$2,602	107	102	115	2.8%	($2.0)	1.33	105
	1980-81	$880	102	8.7%	(8.9)	94	$2,868	112	107	110	2.7%	($2.1)	1.34	105
	1981-82	$980	103	8.4%	(8.6)	92	$2,971	108	103	104	2.3%	($1.9)	1.37	107
	1982-83	$1,075	104	8.3%	(8.5)	96	$3,311	116	111	112	2.1%	($1.9)	1.37	105
	1983-84	$1,198	108	7.9%	(8.0)	92	$3,538	115	109	107	2.1%	($2.0)	1.39	105
	1984-85	$1,288	110	7.8%	(8.0)	88	$3,845	111	106	101	2.1%	($2.2)	1.37	105
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		TUITION Estimated Tuition per Student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap index	Education approp + tuition $/ student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load index
OHIO	1977-78	$1,144	191	163	190	$2,794	108	98	$29,604	126	115	9.4%	85	78
	1979-80	$1,242	194	166	194	$3,354	109	99	$34,173	126	114	9.8%	87	79
	1980-81	$1,401	200	171	200	$3,577	110	100	$33,956	122	111	10.5%	90	81
	1981-82	$1,400	180	154	181	$3,566	101	92	$34,794	115	105	10.3%	88	80
	1982-83	$1,432	165	141	170	$3,639	98	89	$36,491	111	101	10.0%	86	80
	1983-84	$1,896	192	164	199	$4,427	109	99	$37,459	103	94	11.8%	105	96
	1984-85	$2,049	194	166	203	$4,906	109	99	$40,224	103	94	12.2%	105	96
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OKLAHOMA	1977-78	$440	80	72	89	$1,873	72	67	$20,282	86	81	9.2%	84	78
	1979-80	$462	72	65	81	$2,333	76	71	$24,563	90	85	9.5%	84	78
	1980-81	$484	69	62	74	$2,565	79	73	$25,634	92	86	10.0%	85	79
	1981-82	$482	62	56	65	$2,978	84	79	$30,752	102	95	9.7%	83	77
	1982-83	$523	60	54	62	$3,407	92	86	$36,025	110	102	9.5%	84	78
	1983-84	$560	57	51	58	$3,210	79	74	$39,517	109	102	8.1%	72	68
	1984-85	$650	62	56	67	$3,489	77	72	$44,726	114	107	7.8%	67	63
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OREGON	1977-78	$601	110	106	112	$2,485	96	93	$18,382	78	76	13.5%	122	119
	1979-80	$714	112	107	113	$2,878	94	91	$22,434	83	80	12.8%	113	110
	1980-81	$792	113	109	115	$2,846	87	85	$23,632	85	83	12.0%	102	99
	1981-82	$952	122	118	126	$3,359	95	92	$25,988	86	84	12.9%	110	107
	1982-83	$1,087	125	121	133	$3,457	93	90	$28,068	85	83	12.3%	109	106
	1983-84	$1,134	115	110	127	$4,030	99	96	$31,227	86	84	12.9%	115	112
	1984-85	$1,203	114	110	126	$4,296	95	92	$33,792	86	84	12.7%	110	106
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PENNSYLVANIA	1977-78	$1,014	186	177	185	$3,267	126	120	$33,667	143	137	9.7%	88	84
	1979-80	$1,217	191	181	193	$3,799	124	118	$38,676	142	136	9.8%	87	83
	1980-81	$1,382	197	188	200	$3,947	121	115	$38,782	140	133	10.2%	86	82
	1981-82	$1,559	200	191	203	$4,357	123	117	$41,111	136	130	10.6%	91	86
	1982-83	$1,721	199	189	202	$4,623	125	119	$42,522	129	123	10.9%	96	92
	1983-84	$1,856	188	179	191	$4,926	121	115	$45,716	126	120	10.8%	96	91
	1984-85	$2,009	190	181	194	$5,296	117	112	$47,734	122	116	11.1%	96	91
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RHODE ISLAND	1977-78	$694	127	113	130	$3,037	117	109	$23,447	100	93	13.0%	117	110
	1979-80	$862	135	121	141	$3,464	113	105	$26,070	96	90	13.3%	117	110
	1980-81	$973	139	124	146	$3,841	118	110	$27,307	99	92	14.1%	120	112
	1981-82	$1,097	141	126	144	$4,068	115	108	$28,758	95	89	14.1%	121	113
	1982-83	$1,214	140	125	142	$4,525	122	114	$30,661	93	87	14.8%	131	122
	1983-84	$1,383	140	125	141	$4,921	121	113	$33,934	94	87	14.5%	129	121
	1984-85	$1,425	135	121	133	$5,270	117	109	$36,493	93	87	14.4%	125	117
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 Attendance Expansion Ratio		ENROL Student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort	
		HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
SOUTH CAROLINA	1977-78	13.4	94	1.84	86	24.6	80	103	110	105	25.9	84	$561	78	84.4%	84
	1979-80	13.1	94	1.93	88	25.3	83	103	110	105	26.6	87	$635	77	86.4%	86
	1980-81	13.3	97	1.95	85	25.8	83	103	110	105	27.1	87	$657	76	91.3%	91
	1981-82	13.3	100	1.93	82	25.6	82	103	110	105	26.9	86	$714	75	95.5%	95
	1982-83	13.0	100	1.97	82	25.6	82	103	110	105	26.8	86	$774	75	95.3%	95
	1983-84	12.8	102	1.91	78	24.4	80	103	110	105	25.7	84	$826	74	95.8%	96
	1984-85	12.3	103	1.94	77	23.8	79	103	110	105	25.0	83	$862	73	91.7%	92
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SOUTH DAKOTA	1977-78	17.5	123	1.51	70	26.5	86	105	113	107	28.4	93	$655	91	91.0%	91
	1979-80	17.2	124	1.55	71	26.7	88	105	113	107	28.6	94	$759	92	83.9%	84
	1980-81	17.2	126	1.74	76	29.9	95	105	113	107	31.9	102	$822	95	83.9%	84
	1981-82	16.2	122	1.93	82	31.3	100	105	113	107	33.5	107	$859	91	88.3%	88
	1982-83	15.4	118	2.05	85	31.5	100	105	113	107	33.7	108	$888	86	92.9%	93
	1983-84	14.2	114	2.05	84	29.2	95	105	113	107	31.2	102	$966	87	90.8%	91
	1984-85	13.3	112	2.08	82	27.6	92	105	113	107	29.6	98	$1,054	90	84.3%	84
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TENNESSEE	1977-78	12.5	88	2.15	100	27.0	88	102	107	103	27.8	91	$597	83	80.4%	80
	1979-80	11.8	85	2.36	108	27.8	91	102	107	103	28.6	94	$677	82	84.1%	84
	1980-81	12.1	89	2.25	98	27.3	87	102	107	103	28.1	90	$701	81	86.8%	87
	1981-82	12.2	92	2.17	92	26.4	84	102	107	103	27.2	87	$750	79	84.2%	84
	1982-83	12.3	94	2.19	91	26.8	86	102	107	103	27.6	88	$813	79	87.0%	87
	1983-84	11.2	89	2.36	96	26.3	86	102	107	103	27.1	88	$860	77	85.5%	86
	1984-85	11.5	97	2.16	86	25.0	83	102	107	103	25.7	85	$897	76	86.5%	87
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TEXAS	1977-78	13.2	93	2.48	115	32.8	107	103	102	103	33.8	110	$834	116	67.4%	67
	1979-80	13.0	94	2.46	113	32.0	105	103	102	103	33.0	109	$958	116	64.2%	64
	1980-81	12.9	95	2.50	109	32.2	103	103	102	103	33.2	106	$1,011	117	64.4%	64
	1981-82	12.5	94	2.55	108	31.9	102	103	102	103	32.9	105	$1,168	123	64.9%	65
	1982-83	12.2	93	2.67	111	32.5	104	103	102	103	33.5	107	$1,360	132	64.6%	65
	1983-84	11.5	92	2.76	112	31.8	104	103	102	103	32.8	107	$1,452	131	65.6%	66
	1984-85	10.7	90	2.89	114	31.0	103	103	102	103	32.0	106	$1,519	129	64.7%	65
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UTAH	1977-78	15.7	110	2.31	108	36.3	118	109	121	112	40.6	133	$640	99	89.4%	89
	1979-80	14.9	107	2.29	105	34.1	112	109	121	112	38.1	126	$734	89	91.2%	91
	1980-81	14.3	105	2.44	106	35.0	112	109	121	112	39.2	125	$752	87	99.3%	99
	1981-82	13.7	103	2.52	107	34.5	110	109	121	112	38.6	123	$812	86	101.2%	101
	1982-83	13.0	100	2.73	113	35.3	113	109	121	112	39.6	126	$890	86	97.0%	97
	1983-84	12.4	100	2.79	113	34.7	113	109	121	112	38.8	127	$962	87	96.9%	97
	1984-85	12.1	102	2.83	112	34.3	114	109	121	112	38.5	128	$1,009	86	94.3%	94
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4 SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education			APP Appropriations per Student (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor	
		Dollars per capita	Index	Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenue		Index	Education approp $ per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to tax rev/cap index	Res-Ag-Med percent of total approp	($/capita)	Factor value	Index
SOUTH CAROLINA	1977-78	$474	66	12.2%	(16.8)	140	$2,342	114	111	174	27.4%	($21.8)	1.25	99
	1979-80	$549	67	13.6%	(18.9)	152	$2,952	121	118	182	27.9%	($28.9)	1.24	99
	1980-81	$600	69	13.2%	(18.3)	142	$3,056	119	116	172	28.2%	($30.9)	1.27	100
	1981-82	$682	72	12.0%	(16.7)	132	$3,204	116	113	162	28.0%	($31.9)	1.33	104
	1982-83	$737	72	10.9%	(15.3)	126	$3,132	110	107	154	28.8%	($32.4)	1.37	105
	1983-84	$791	71	11.0%	(15.3)	130	$3,570	116	112	163	27.7%	($33.4)	1.40	106
	1984-85	$790	67	12.7%	(17.4)	143	$4,202	121	118	180	27.3%	($37.6)	1.35	103
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SOUTH DAKOTA	1977-78	$595	83	7.6%	(9.5)	87	$1,697	83	79	100	20.2%	($11.4)	1.39	109
	1979-80	$637	77	8.6%	(10.8)	96	$2,055	84	80	109	20.1%	($13.8)	1.35	107
	1980-81	$690	80	8.1%	(10.1)	88	$1,881	73	70	92	19.4%	($13.5)	1.41	111
	1981-82	$758	80	8.1%	(10.2)	89	$1,959	71	68	89	20.9%	($16.2)	1.42	111
	1982-83	$825	80	6.8%	(8.8)	79	$1,793	63	60	79	22.0%	($15.9)	1.51	115
	1983-84	$877	79	6.2%	(8.0)	73	$1,868	61	58	77	22.3%	($15.6)	1.56	118
	1984-85	$889	76	6.5%	(8.3)	73	$2,084	60	57	80	22.1%	($16.3)	1.51	116
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TENNESSEE	1977-78	$480	67	10.6%	(12.9)	121	$1,877	92	90	137	18.0%	($11.1)	1.31	103
	1979-80	$569	69	10.5%	(12.8)	117	$2,141	88	86	128	18.0%	($13.1)	1.29	102
	1980-81	$609	70	10.1%	(12.3)	109	$2,246	88	86	125	18.3%	($13.7)	1.33	104
	1981-82	$632	67	10.1%	(12.3)	110	$2,406	87	86	131	18.0%	($13.9)	1.37	107
	1982-83	$707	69	9.7%	(11.8)	112	$2,543	89	88	130	18.0%	($15.0)	1.39	107
	1983-84	$735	66	9.7%	(11.9)	114	$2,716	88	86	133	18.1%	($15.8)	1.36	103
	1984-85	$776	66	11.2%	(13.6)	126	$3,476	100	98	152	18.1%	($19.2)	1.31	101
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TEXAS	1977-78	$563	78	10.2%	(15.0)	117	$1,747	85	83	109	31.9%	($26.9)	1.22	96
	1979-80	$615	75	11.3%	(16.4)	126	$2,167	89	86	119	31.0%	($31.2)	1.23	97
	1980-81	$651	75	11.9%	(16.8)	129	$2,416	94	92	126	28.8%	($31.6)	1.21	95
	1981-82	$758	80	12.9%	(18.1)	141	$3,057	111	108	139	29.0%	($39.9)	1.17	92
	1982-83	$878	85	11.3%	(16.2)	130	$3,046	107	104	126	30.5%	($43.4)	1.18	90
	1983-84	$953	86	11.3%	(15.9)	133	$3,383	110	107	128	28.9%	($43.8)	1.17	88
	1984-85	$983	84	11.0%	(15.6)	124	$3,498	101	98	121	29.2%	($44.7)	1.17	89
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UTAH	1977-78	$572	80	14.3%	(16.1)	164	$2,250	110	101	138	11.7%	($10.8)	1.25	99
	1979-80	$670	81	13.4%	(15.2)	150	$2,643	109	100	134	11.8%	($12.1)	1.25	99
	1980-81	$747	86	13.0%	(14.7)	140	$2,768	108	99	125	11.7%	($12.8)	1.26	99
	1981-82	$821	87	12.7%	(14.5)	139	$3,017	109	100	126	12.6%	($15.0)	1.26	99
	1982-83	$863	84	12.9%	(15.0)	150	$3,162	111	102	133	13.4%	($17.3)	1.27	97
	1983-84	$932	84	12.1%	(14.0)	142	$3,255	106	97	126	13.4%	($17.5)	1.28	97
	1984-85	$951	81	13.1%	(15.0)	147	$3,617	104	96	129	13.1%	($18.7)	1.26	97
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		TUITION Estimated Tuition per Student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap index	Education approp + tuition $/ student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load index
SOUTH CAROLINA	1977-78	$593	109	99	136	$2,935	113	108	$22,773	97	92	12.9%	117	111
	1979-80	$723	113	103	143	$3,675	120	114	$25,125	93	88	14.6%	129	123
	1980-81	$823	117	107	150	$3,879	119	113	$25,426	92	87	15.3%	130	123
	1981-82	$1,058	136	124	173	$4,262	121	115	$27,890	92	88	15.3%	131	124
	1982-83	$1,168	135	123	171	$4,300	116	110	$30,268	92	88	14.2%	126	120
	1983-84	$1,414	143	130	181	$4,983	122	117	$33,783	93	89	14.8%	131	125
	1984-85	$1,464	139	126	175	$5,667	125	119	$36,124	92	88	15.7%	136	129
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SOUTH DAKOTA	1977-78	$654	120	106	144	$2,351	91	85	$24,698	105	98	9.5%	86	80
	1979-80	$712	112	99	124	$2,768	90	84	$28,443	105	98	9.7%	86	80
	1980-81	$768	110	97	119	$2,649	81	76	$27,530	99	93	9.6%	82	76
	1981-82	$825	106	94	124	$2,784	79	74	$27,464	91	85	10.1%	87	81
	1982-83	$908	105	93	115	$2,701	73	68	$28,219	86	80	9.6%	85	79
	1983-84	$1,037	105	93	120	$2,906	71	67	$33,112	91	85	8.8%	78	73
	1984-85	$1,065	101	89	114	$3,150	70	65	$38,171	98	91	8.3%	71	67
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TENNESSEE	1977-78	$577	106	99	126	$2,454	95	92	$22,094	94	91	11.1%	100	98
	1979-80	$614	96	90	113	$2,754	90	87	$24,345	90	87	11.3%	100	97
	1980-81	$733	105	98	124	$2,979	91	89	$25,668	93	90	11.6%	99	96
	1981-82	$899	116	108	139	$3,305	93	91	$28,404	94	91	11.6%	99	97
	1982-83	$1,001	115	108	138	$3,544	96	93	$30,277	92	89	11.7%	104	101
	1983-84	$984	100	93	119	$3,700	91	88	$32,687	90	88	11.3%	101	98
	1984-85	$1,081	103	96	122	$4,557	101	98	$35,963	92	89	12.7%	110	106
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TEXAS	1977-78	$387	71	69	74	$2,134	82	80	$25,464	108	105	8.4%	76	74
	1979-80	$495	77	76	80	$2,662	87	84	$29,908	110	107	8.9%	79	76
	1980-81	$517	74	72	75	$2,933	90	87	$31,399	113	110	9.3%	79	77
	1981-82	$535	69	67	69	$3,592	102	99	$36,606	121	118	9.8%	84	81
	1982-83	$542	62	61	62	$3,587	97	94	$41,839	127	124	8.6%	76	74
	1983-84	$566	57	56	56	$3,949	97	94	$45,639	126	122	8.7%	77	75
	1984-85	$580	55	54	55	$4,078	90	88	$48,950	125	122	8.3%	72	70
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UTAH	1977-78	$572	105	87	125	$2,822	109	97	$17,654	75	67	16.0%	145	129
	1979-80	$654	102	85	122	$3,298	107	96	$21,564	79	71	15.3%	135	121
	1980-81	$729	104	86	125	$3,497	107	96	$21,498	78	69	16.3%	138	123
	1981-82	$796	102	85	124	$3,813	108	96	$23,545	78	70	16.2%	138	124
	1982-83	$843	97	80	121	$4,004	108	96	$25,186	77	68	15.9%	141	126
	1983-84	$895	91	75	115	$4,150	102	91	$27,759	77	68	14.9%	133	119
	1984-85	$948	90	74	116	$4,565	101	90	$29,371	75	67	15.5%	134	120
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 Attendance Expansion Ratio		ENROL Student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort	
		HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
VERMONT	1977-78	15.8	111	1.80	84	28.5	93	116	132	120	34.2	111	$669	93	108.8%	109
	1979-80	15.9	114	1.72	79	27.4	90	116	132	120	32.9	108	$726	88	103.6%	104
	1980-81	15.7	115	1.78	78	27.9	89	116	132	120	33.5	107	$740	85	109.5%	109
	1981-82	15.2	115	1.82	77	27.7	88	116	132	120	33.2	106	$803	85	104.2%	104
	1982-83	14.2	109	1.90	79	27.1	87	116	132	120	32.5	104	$864	84	105.2%	105
	1983-84	14.4	115	1.92	78	27.6	90	116	132	120	33.1	108	$986	89	102.5%	103
	1984-85	13.6	115	1.99	79	27.2	90	116	132	120	32.6	108	$1,044	89	102.4%	102
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VIRGINIA	1977-78	14.0	98	2.33	109	32.8	107	99	103	100	32.8	107	$662	92	90.2%	90
	1979-80	13.6	98	2.44	112	33.2	109	99	103	100	33.2	109	$759	92	86.6%	87
	1980-81	13.6	100	2.51	109	34.1	109	99	103	100	34.1	109	$803	93	88.3%	88
	1981-82	13.4	101	2.59	109	34.7	110	99	103	100	34.7	110	$899	95	88.3%	88
	1982-83	13.4	103	2.53	105	33.8	108	99	103	100	33.8	108	$969	94	89.5%	89
	1983-84	12.8	103	2.60	106	33.3	108	99	103	100	33.3	108	$1,040	94	89.8%	90
	1984-85	12.0	101	2.70	107	32.4	108	99	103	100	32.4	108	$1,098	93	93.1%	93
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WASHINGTON	1977-78	14.5	102	2.84	132	41.3	135	97	93	96	39.6	129	$719	100	99.0%	99
	1979-80	13.6	98	3.10	142	42.2	139	97	93	96	40.5	133	$842	102	95.3%	95
	1980-81	13.1	96	3.20	139	41.9	134	97	93	96	40.2	129	$896	103	96.3%	96
	1981-82	12.7	96	2.88	122	36.6	116	97	93	96	35.1	112	$974	103	93.7%	94
	1982-83	11.7	90	3.04	126	35.7	114	97	93	96	34.2	109	$1,021	99	92.1%	92
	1983-84	11.0	88	3.18	130	35.2	115	97	93	96	33.7	110	$1,126	101	92.8%	93
	1984-85	11.1	93	3.17	125	35.0	116	97	93	96	33.6	112	$1,193	101	101.6%	102
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WEST VIRGINIA	1977-78	13.6	96	2.12	99	28.8	94	107	115	109	31.4	103	$647	90	87.5%	88
	1979-80	12.9	93	2.15	99	27.8	91	107	115	109	30.3	100	$751	91	76.5%	76
	1980-81	12.5	92	2.28	99	28.6	91	107	115	109	31.2	100	$800	92	82.2%	82
	1981-82	12.5	94	2.32	98	28.9	92	107	115	109	31.8	100	$891	94	82.1%	82
	1982-83	12.4	96	2.32	96	28.9	92	107	115	109	31.5	101	$926	90	83.1%	83
	1983-84	12.4	100	2.31	94	28.7	94	107	115	109	31.3	102	$1,023	92	86.0%	86
	1984-85	11.9	100	2.31	91	27.4	91	107	115	109	29.8	99	$1,075	91	83.0%	83
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WISCONSIN	1977-78	17.0	119	2.16	101	36.8	120	106	106	106	39.0	127	$698	97	113.9%	114
	1979-80	16.9	121	2.20	101	37.1	122	106	106	106	39.3	129	$809	98	119.5%	119
	1980-81	16.3	120	2.39	104	39.0	125	106	106	106	41.3	132	$862	99	118.2%	118
	1981-82	15.8	119	2.53	107	40.0	127	106	106	106	42.4	135	$897	94	116.3%	116
	1982-83	15.7	120	2.59	107	40.5	129	106	106	106	42.9	137	$936	91	120.3%	120
	1983-84	14.9	120	2.71	110	40.4	132	106	106	106	42.9	140	$962	86	127.9%	128
	1984-85	14.4	121	2.82	112	40.7	135	106	106	106	43.2	143	$1,003	85	140.9%	141
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education			APP Appropriations per Student (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor	
		Dollars per capita	Index	Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenue		Index	Education approp $ per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to tax rev/cap index	Res-Ag-Med percent of total approp ($/capita)		Factor value	Index
VERMONT	1977-78	$728	101	4.5%	(6.0)	51	$1,145	56	48	55	25.8%	($11.3)	2.54	200
	1979-80	$752	91	4.8%	(6.6)	54	$1,325	54	47	60	27.3%	($13.7)	2.65	210
	1980-81	$810	93	4.8%	(6.5)	52	$1,402	55	47	59	25.8%	($13.6)	2.70	212
	1981-82	$837	88	5.1%	(7.0)	56	$1,546	56	48	64	27.0%	($15.8)	2.71	211
	1982-83	$909	88	5.0%	(7.0)	58	$1,673	59	51	67	28.2%	($17.8)	2.80	215
	1983-84	$1,011	91	4.9%	(6.8)	58	$1,806	59	50	64	27.1%	($18.5)	2.83	214
	1984-85	$1,069	91	4.8%	(6.6)	55	$1,905	55	47	60	27.1%	($19.2)	2.86	219
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VIRGINIA	1977-78	$597	83	8.6%	(10.6)	99	$1,569	77	77	92	18.8%	($11.9)	1.40	110
	1979-80	$657	80	10.1%	(12.5)	113	$2,009	83	83	104	18.8%	($15.4)	1.32	104
	1980-81	$710	82	10.7%	(13.2)	116	$2,237	87	88	107	18.8%	($17.6)	1.33	105
	1981-82	$794	84	10.1%	(12.4)	111	$2,313	84	85	100	18.8%	($18.5)	1.36	106
	1982-83	$867	84	9.9%	(12.2)	114	$2,532	89	90	106	18.8%	($19.8)	1.40	107
	1983-84	$934	84	9.5%	(11.7)	112	$2,667	87	87	103	18.8%	($20.5)	1.42	108
	1984-85	$1,022	87	9.6%	(11.9)	109	$3,046	88	89	101	18.8%	($22.8)	1.41	108
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WASHINGTON	1977-78	$712	99	12.9%	(14.5)	147	$2,220	108	112	109	11.1%	($11.4)	1.26	100
	1979-80	$802	97	13.0%	(14.7)	145	$2,475	102	105	105	11.2%	($13.2)	1.26	99
	1980-81	$863	100	11.6%	(13.0)	126	$2,398	94	97	94	10.8%	($12.1)	1.27	99
	1981-82	$913	96	10.4%	(11.7)	114	$2,594	94	97	98	11.2%	($12.0)	1.28	100
	1982-83	$940	91	9.9%	(11.2)	114	$2,596	91	94	100	12.0%	($12.7)	1.28	98
	1983-84	$1,045	94	10.9%	(12.2)	128	$3,232	105	108	112	10.5%	($13.4)	1.27	96
	1984-85	$1,212	103	9.5%	(10.7)	107	$3,286	95	98	92	11.3%	($14.7)	1.27	97
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WEST VIRGINIA	1977-78	$567	79	8.3%	(11.5)	95	$1,629	80	74	101	27.6%	($18.0)	1.24	98
	1979-80	$574	70	9.5%	(13.2)	106	$1,971	81	76	116	27.7%	($20.9)	1.24	98
	1980-81	$658	76	8.7%	(12.0)	94	$1,992	78	73	102	27.6%	($21.8)	1.25	98
	1981-82	$731	77	8.6%	(11.9)	94	$2,175	79	74	102	27.6%	($24.1)	1.26	98
	1982-83	$770	75	7.8%	(10.8)	91	$2,089	73	69	98	27.6%	($23.1)	1.37	105
	1983-84	$879	79	7.2%	(9.9)	85	$2,205	72	67	90	27.6%	($24.1)	1.44	109
	1984-85	$893	76	7.8%	(11.0)	88	$2,557	74	69	97	28.7%	($28.1)	1.41	108
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WISCONSIN	1977-78	$795	110	10.5%	(11.7)	120	$2,267	111	104	100	10.6%	($9.9)	1.35	107
	1979-80	$966	117	10.1%	(11.3)	113	$2,638	108	102	93	10.6%	($11.6)	1.36	107
	1980-81	$1,019	118	10.4%	(11.7)	113	$2,723	106	100	90	10.6%	($12.6)	1.38	108
	1981-82	$1,043	110	10.6%	(11.8)	116	$2,756	100	94	91	10.6%	($13.0)	1.37	107
	1982-83	$1,125	109	10.2%	(11.4)	118	$2,830	100	94	91	10.6%	($13.6)	1.37	105
	1983-84	$1,230	111	10.2%	(11.5)	120	$3,093	100	95	91	11.2%	($15.8)	1.36	103
	1984-85	$1,413	120	9.3%	(10.5)	105	$3,220	93	88	77	11.2%	($16.6)	1.38	106
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		TUITION Estimated Tuition per Student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap Index	Educatior approp + tuition $/ student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load Index
VERMONT	1977-78	$1,760	322	244	376	$2,905	112	93	$23,508	100	83	12.4%	112	93
	1979-80	$2,190	343	260	398	$3,515	114	95	$26,465	97	81	13.3%	117	98
	1980-81	$2,380	340	257	397	$3,782	116	97	$26,523	96	80	14.3%	121	101
	1981-82	$2,639	339	257	399	$4,185	118	99	$29,019	96	80	14.4%	123	103
	1982-83	$3,018	348	264	401	$4,691	126	105	$31,894	97	81	14.7%	130	109
	1983-84	$3,303	335	254	382	$5,109	126	105	$35,764	99	82	14.3%	127	106
	1984-85	$3,545	336	255	388	$5,450	121	100	$38,389	98	82	14.2%	123	102
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VIRGINIA	1977-78	$624	114	111	117	$2,193	85	85	$20,207	86	86	10.9%	98	98
	1979-80	$636	100	97	103	$2,645	86	86	$22,898	84	84	11.6%	102	102
	1980-81	$746	106	103	109	$2,983	91	91	$23,572	85	85	12.7%	108	108
	1981-82	$839	108	105	109	$3,152	89	89	$25,913	86	86	12.2%	104	104
	1982-83	$1,004	116	112	116	$3,536	95	95	$28,655	87	87	12.3%	109	109
	1983-84	$1,129	114	111	112	$3,796	93	93	$31,261	86	86	12.1%	108	108
	1984-85	$1,246	118	115	114	$4,291	95	95	$33,924	87	87	12.7%	109	109
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WASHINGTON	1977-78	$586	107	115	99	$2,806	108	113	$17,437	74	77	16.1%	146	152
	1979-80	$632	99	106	90	$3,106	101	105	$19,961	74	77	15.6%	138	143
	1980-81	$638	91	98	83	$3,035	93	97	$21,383	77	80	14.2%	121	126
	1981-82	$738	95	102	87	$3,332	94	98	$26,643	88	92	12.5%	107	111
	1982-83	$738	85	92	79	$3,334	90	94	$28,622	87	91	11.6%	103	108
	1983-84	$875	89	95	82	$4,106	101	105	$32,035	88	92	12.8%	114	119
	1984-85	$887	84	90	79	$4,172	92	96	$34,030	87	91	12.3%	106	110
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WEST VIRGINIA	1977-78	$399	73	63	86	$2,028	78	72	$22,448	96	88	9.0%	82	75
	1979-80	$463	73	63	87	$2,434	79	73	$27,035	100	91	9.0%	80	73
	1980-81	$492	70	61	84	$2,484	76	70	$27,975	101	93	8.9%	75	69
	1981-82	$567	73	63	88	$2,742	78	71	$30,766	102	93	8.9%	76	70
	1982-83	$776	90	78	110	$2,860	77	71	$32,043	97	89	8.9%	79	73
	1983-84	$966	98	85	118	$3,171	78	71	$35,660	98	90	8.9%	79	73
	1984-85	$1,060	100	87	126	$3,616	80	73	$39,287	101	92	9.2%	80	73
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WISCONSIN	1977-78	$792	145	137	151	$3,059	118	111	$18,979	81	76	16.1%	146	138
	1979-80	$941	147	139	152	$3,579	117	110	$21,794	80	76	16.4%	145	137
	1980-81	$1,035	148	139	148	$3,758	115	109	$22,107	80	75	17.0%	144	136
	1981-82	$1,032	133	125	136	$3,788	107	101	$22,433	74	70	16.9%	144	136
	1982-83	$1,058	122	115	127	$3,888	105	99	$23,116	70	66	16.8%	149	141
	1983-84	$1,117	113	107	118	$4,210	103	98	$23,778	66	62	17.7%	158	149
	1984-85	$1,226	116	110	120	$4,445	98	93	$24,619	63	59	18.1%	156	147
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 Attendance Expansion Ratio		ENROL Student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			SYSTEM LOAD System Financial Requirements (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort	
		HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	Annual FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index
WYOMING	1977-78	14.8	104	2.44	114	36.1	118	103	111	105	37.9	124	$1,264	176	56.1%	66
	1979-80	14.3	103	2.28	105	32.6	107	103	111	105	34.2	113	$1,248	151	68.1%	88
	1980-81	13.5	99	2.39	104	32.1	103	103	111	105	33.7	108	$1,501	173	82.9%	83
	1981-82	13.1	98	2.50	106	32.6	104	103	111	105	34.2	109	$1,854	195	74.4%	74
	1982-83	12.8	99	2.63	109	33.7	108	103	111	105	35.4	113	$2,226	216	72.5%	73
	1983-84	12.1	97	3.05	124	36.9	120	103	111	105	38.8	126	$2,239	201	104.7%	105
	1984-85	11.2	94	3.71	147	41.6	138	103	111	105	43.7	145	$2,315	197	105.3%	105
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNITED STATES	1977-78	14.3	100	2.15	100	30.6	100	100	100	100	30.6	100	$719	100	100.0%	100
	1979-80	13.9	100	2.18	100	30.4	100	100	100	100	30.4	100	$825	100	100.0%	100
	1980-81	13.6	100	2.30	100	31.3	100	100	100	100	31.3	100	$867	100	100.0%	100
	1981-82	13.3	100	2.37	100	31.4	100	100	100	100	31.4	100	$949	100	100.0%	100
	1982-83	13.0	100	2.41	100	31.3	100	100	100	100	31.3	100	$1,029	100	100.0%	100
	1983-84	12.5	100	2.46	100	30.7	100	100	100	100	30.7	100	$1,112	100	100.0%	100
	1984-85	11.9	100	2.53	100	30.1	100	100	100	100	30.1	100	$1,176	100	100.0%	100
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4 SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education			APP Appropriations per Student (TAX x #6/ENROL)						#7 Tuition Factor	
		Dollars per capita	Index	Education (total) approp as a percent of tax revenue		Index	Education approp $ per student	Index	Relative to system financial load Index	Relative to tax rev/cap Index	Res-Ag-Med percent of total approp	($/capita)	Factor value	Index
WYOMING	1977-78	$836	116	12.8%	(14.6)	146	$2,961	145	140	124	12.3%	($14.9)	1.19	94
	1979-80	$1,099	133	11.3%	(12.9)	126	$3,801	156	152	117	12.3%	($17.4)	1.16	92
	1980-81	$1,244	143	12.7%	(14.5)	138	$4,928	192	187	134	12.4%	($22.3)	1.14	90
	1981-82	$1,378	145	12.9%	(14.7)	141	$5,436	197	191	136	12.3%	($24.8)	1.14	89
	1982-83	$1,614	157	12.6%	(14.3)	145	$6,021	212	206	135	12.3%	($28.5)	1.14	87
	1983-84	$2,344	211	8.7%	(9.9)	102	$5,506	179	173	85	12.3%	($28.5)	1.14	87
	1984-85	$2,438	207	8.9%	(10.1)	100	$5,195	150	145	72	12.3%	($30.4)	1.12	86
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNITED STATES	1977-78	$719	100	8.7%	(10.3)	100	$2,048	100	100	100	15.6%	($11.6)	1.27	100
	1979-80	$825	100	9.0%	(10.7)	100	$2,433	100	100	100	16.1%	($14.2)	1.26	100
	1980-81	$867	100	9.2%	(11.0)	100	$2,561	100	100	100	16.2%	($15.5)	1.27	100
	1981-82	$949	100	9.1%	(10.9)	100	$2,758	100	100	100	16.4%	($17.0)	1.28	100
	1982-83	$1,029	100	8.6%	(10.4)	100	$2,843	100	100	100	16.8%	($18.0)	1.30	100
	1983-84	$1,112	100	8.5%	(10.2)	100	$3,083	100	100	100	16.7%	($18.9)	1.32	100
	1984-85	$1,176	100	8.9%	(10.6)	100	$3,467	100	100	100	16.6%	($20.8)	1.30	100
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		TUITION Estimated Tuition per Student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)				OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per Student (APP + TUITION)			INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student (#4/#1x#2)			PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)		
		Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Relative to personal disposable income/cap index	Education approp + tuition $/ student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Dollars per student	Index	Relative to system financial load index	Percent	Index	Relative to system financial load index
WYOMING	1977-78	$554	101	91	96	$3,515	135	129	$35,024	149	142	10.0%	91	86
	1979-80	$619	97	87	87	$4,421	144	137	$38,283	141	134	11.5%	102	97
	1980-81	$702	100	90	88	$5,631	173	164	$46,689	168	160	12.1%	102	98
	1981-82	$742	95	86	82	$6,179	175	166	$56,847	188	179	10.9%	93	88
	1982-83	$826	95	86	84	$6,847	185	176	$65,996	201	191	10.4%	92	88
	1983-84	$794	80	72	73	$6,301	155	147	$60,624	167	159	10.4%	93	88
	1984-85	$627	59	54	58	$5,822	129	123	$55,649	142	136	10.9%	90	86
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNITED STATES	1977-78	$547	100	100	100	$2,594	100	100	$23,473	100	100	11.1%	100	100
	1979-80	$639	100	100	100	$3,072	100	100	$27,151	100	100	11.3%	100	100
	1980-81	$701	100	100	100	$3,262	100	100	$27,719	100	100	11.8%	100	100
	1981-82	$778	100	100	100	$3,536	100	100	$30,211	100	100	11.7%	100	100
	1982-83	$867	100	100	100	$3,710	100	100	$32,878	100	100	11.3%	100	100
	1983-84	$987	100	100	100	$4,070	100	100	$36,254	100	100	11.2%	100	100
	1984-85	$1,055	100	100	100	$4,522	100	100	$39,080	100	100	11.6%	100	100
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 5 THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		A Resident Population July* (000)	B High School Graduates Spring*	C Annual FTE Public Enrollment	D Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	E Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	Fa State Total Approp. (000,000)	Fb Local Total Appro. (000,000)	F State Res-Ag-Med Approp. (000,000)	Ga Gt System Support Index FY* Appn	Tuit	G Total	H Estimated Tuition Revenue (000,000)	I Personal Disposable Income (000,000)
ALABAMA	1977-78	3,737	49,497	115,803	2,069.9	1,668.3	279.6	1.5	28.0	101	105	102	75.2	16,397
	1979-80	3,834	48,669	116,491	2,404.6	1,971.6	317.4	1.7	31.7	101	105	102	86.8	20,557
	1980-81	3,869	51,088	119,858	2,551.8	2,186.8	368.2	1.7	36.8	101	105	102	102.0	22,683
	1981-82	3,895	49,116	122,761	2,799.8	2,384.9	371.1	4.0	37.1	101	105	102	105.0	24,729
	1982-83	3,917	48,794	118,749	3,003.0	2,720.0	401.6	4.0	40.2	101	105	102	122.0	27,419
	1983-84	3,946	49,309	121,711	3,229.2	2,812.7	404.5	4.0	43.0	101	105	102	134.8	29,322
	1984-85	3,959	48,150	125,600	3,390.0	3,033.0	500.7	4.0	60.0	101	105	102	145.5	31,524
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ALASKA	1977-78	392	4,777	9,791	442.7	417.8	63.1	0.0	7.9	94	94	94	6.0	3,422
	1979-80	401	5,281	10,530	612.2	712.4	86.5	0.0	10.1	94	94	94	6.4	3,747
	1980-81	402	5,353	11,744	757.4	977.0	105.3	0.0	12.0	94	94	94	7.9	3,824
	1981-82	403	6,200	12,794	990.3	1,646.2	127.3	0.0	14.0	94	94	94	9.2	4,367
	1982-83	412	5,447	13,941	1,373.0	2,533.0	148.0	0.0	15.3	94	94	94	10.2	5,096
	1983-84	443	5,558	14,344	1,541.1	2,769.0	158.1	0.0	15.4	94	94	94	13.2	6,237
	1984-85	479	5,457	14,286	1,811.0	2,322.0	166.9	0.0	15.7	94	94	94	15.7	6,893
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARIZONA	1977-78	2,348	27,207	125,751	1,570.8	1,660.4	209.5	45.4	38.8	105	106	106	71.7	11,729
	1979-80	2,518	32,847	127,348	1,890.9	2,067.8	233.2	60.5	43.1	105	106	106	84.7	15,451
	1980-81	2,639	31,648	129,213	2,078.5	2,382.4	270.4	65.5	53.2	105	106	106	92.4	18,212
	1981-82	2,731	28,416	130,119	2,291.7	2,690.6	308.0	71.7	57.9	105	106	106	100.5	20,920
	1982-83	2,794	28,049	132,134	2,552.0	2,702.0	286.8	79.0	52.5	105	106	106	106.9	23,609
	1983-84	2,891	29,867	128,422	3,073.6	2,821.8	332.6	82.6	58.0	105	106	106	115.5	24,930
	1984-85	2,963	26,530	128,029	3,325.0	3,110.0	370.6	97.3	68.4	105	106	106	122.4	27,375
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARKANSAS	1977-78	2,169	27,787	50,385	1,232.6	956.9	126.2	0.0	17.7	105	108	105	26.3	9,261
	1979-80	2,241	28,754	53,130	1,442.5	1,156.8	156.3	0.0	21.9	105	108	105	34.9	11,866
	1980-81	2,269	29,502	55,123	1,522.2	1,239.8	164.7	0.0	23.1	105	108	105	40.7	13,174
	1981-82	2,299	30,209	54,433	1,717.2	1,468.5	174.1	0.0	24.4	105	108	105	46.1	14,166
	1982-83	2,296	30,691	56,794	1,928.0	1,522.0	186.5	0.0	26.1	105	108	105	46.6	15,984
	1983-84	2,304	30,824	56,704	2,011.2	1,633.9	194.0	0.0	27.4	105	108	105	49.3	16,747
	1984-85	2,328	27,936	56,742	2,200.0	1,770.0	241.0	0.0	33.3	105	108	105	56.8	18,123
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CALIFORNIA	1977-78	21,935	299,328	1,018,491	17,777.7	20,749.5	1,914.0	667.2	224.5	88	80	86	164.6	134,584
	1979-80	22,839	285,844	990,286	21,694.3	25,203.3	2,741.0	295.0	274.4	88	80	86	193.5	172,321
	1980-81	23,255	271,871	1,045,507	23,353.0	22,107.8	3,150.0	308.0	324.5	88	80	86	227.2	196,011
	1981-82	23,771	263,389	1,059,656	26,331.8	26,800.5	3,162.0	408.0	339.3	88	80	86	290.1	221,074
	1982-83	24,196	265,924	1,043,403	28,698.0	28,796.0	3,129.0	391.4	346.5	88	80	86	373.4	247,783
	1983-84	24,576	261,994	977,450	31,808.9	31,422.6	3,120.0	404.5	373.2	88	80	86	462.4	264,709
	1984-85	25,174	258,702	978,873	34,495.0	32,606.0	3,779.0	449.1	425.5	88	80	86	489.0	287,310
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 5		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H	I
THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	Annual FTE Public Enrollment	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Total Approp. (000,000)	Local Total Appro. (000,000)	State Res-Ag-Med Approp. (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn	Tuit	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenue (000,000)	Personal Disposable Income (000,000)
COLORADO	1977-78	2,632	37,373	114,549	2,044.8	1,880.4	195.0	4.6	41.2	104	112	106	72.2	14,603
	1979-80	2,767	37,234	113,293	2,511.7	2,285.9	217.9	6.0	46.6	104	112	106	102.5	18,740
	1980-81	2,849	36,804	115,941	2,719.5	2,615.9	235.2	7.0	53.9	104	112	106	122.0	21,741
	1981-82	2,903	35,993	117,435	3,094.4	2,797.4	285.3	8.8	64.0	104	112	106	140.0	24,720
	1982-83	2,965	35,494	118,345	3,442.0	2,877.0	322.6	11.1	89.8	104	112	106	160.5	28,567
	1983-84	3,065	34,875	117,536	4,137.8	3,343.6	342.8	12.2	93.8	104	112	106	168.1	31,304
	1984-85	3,139	32,954	113,422	4,450.0	3,579.0	359.7	12.6	97.4	104	112	106	184.0	33,822
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CONNECTICUT	1977-78	3,086	48,676	57,943	2,397.5	2,424.5	146.0	0.0	28.0	100	101	100	35.0	19,724
	1979-80	3,095	48,147	58,909	2,758.4	2,755.4	149.3	0.0	29.4	100	101	100	40.9	23,832
	1980-81	3,100	46,064	60,385	2,914.3	2,980.6	174.8	0.0	32.5	100	101	100	40.7	26,668
	1981-82	3,114	46,673	61,391	3,297.2	3,291.9	182.9	0.0	34.6	100	101	100	43.3	29,951
	1982-83	3,134	46,245	62,000	3,547.0	3,643.0	197.7	0.0	35.9	100	101	100	51.3	33,415
	1983-84	3,140	46,496	62,048	4,074.8	4,035.0	226.3	0.0	41.8	100	101	100	62.3	36,066
	1984-85	3,138	46,500	60,800	4,264.0	4,380.0	245.8	0.0	44.3	100	101	100	72.8	39,361
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DELAWARE	1977-78	593	9,425	19,947	524.7	447.1	38.5	0.0	2.9	115	131	119	25.5	3,382
	1979-80	598	9,272	20,664	572.4	494.9	51.1	0.0	3.4	115	131	119	29.1	4,006
	1980-81	599	9,042	21,253	568.3	542.5	58.8	0.0	3.6	115	131	119	31.6	4,393
	1981-82	596	8,896	21,821	631.2	561.4	69.9	0.0	4.0	115	131	119	36.6	4,816
	1982-83	598	8,779	21,613	683.0	593.0	74.7	0.0	4.4	115	131	119	42.9	5,259
	1983-84	600	8,586	21,799	766.2	643.4	75.6	0.0	4.7	115	131	119	48.4	5,787
	1984-85	606	8,110	21,845	810.0	692.0	84.0	0.0	5.2	115	131	119	51.0	6,304
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D.C.	1977-78	696	6,442	8,575	580.8	648.7	0.0	36.5	0.0	103	98	102	2.7	4,641
	1979-80	670	7,365	8,671	630.3	797.5	0.0	48.2	0.0	103	98	102	2.7	5,519
	1980-81	656	6,543	8,053	624.6	826.1	0.0	53.0	0.0	103	98	102	2.6	5,942
	1981-82	637	6,462	8,274	672.8	882.7	0.0	53.0	0.1	103	98	102	4.4	6,487
	1982-83	631	5,745	8,593	721.0	1,049.0	0.0	58.3	0.1	103	98	102	5.1	7,112
	1983-84	633	6,461	8,351	797.3	1,155.3	0.0	60.8	0.1	103	98	102	5.7	7,426
	1984-85	623	5,692	7,825	833.0	1,241.0	0.0	63.7	0.1	103	98	102	6.3	8,030
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FLORIDA	1977-78	8,695	97,532	246,399	6,504.9	4,764.6	484.0	0.0	82.3	95	90	94	122.7	44,864
	1979-80	9,132	98,148	250,235	7,686.6	5,644.7	617.2	0.0	105.4	95	90	94	129.5	58,259
	1980-81	9,471	97,607	259,870	8,200.2	6,414.4	704.0	0.0	124.0	95	90	94	144.8	67,130
	1981-82	9,874	99,511	263,181	9,355.3	6,908.2	799.4	0.0	140.3	95	90	94	169.5	77,875
	1982-83	10,183	98,753	271,616	10,596.0	7,762.0	843.2	0.0	145.9	95	90	94	178.6	90,136
	1983-84	10,433	94,445	267,604	12,064.1	8,696.5	933.0	0.0	161.0	95	90	94	187.2	96,492
	1984-85	10,680	93,873	264,782	13,367.0	9,723.0	1,022.2	0.0	175.7	95	90	94	194.3	106,149
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 5 THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H	I
		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	Annual FTE Public Enrollment	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Total Approp. (000,000)	Local Total Appro. (000,000)	State Res-Ag-Med Approp. (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn	Tuit	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenue (000,000)	Personal Disposable Income (000,000)
GEORGIA	1977-78	5,126	64,734	129,308	3,134.3	2,726.8	302.9	2.0	68.1	111	112	111	71.8	24,158
	1979-80	5,286	64,711	129,724	3,620.6	3,237.3	385.1	2.9	85.0	111	112	111	78.0	30,178
	1980-81	5,391	65,208	126,979	3,800.7	3,637.5	432.0	3.3	93.7	111	112	111	92.5	33,518
	1981-82	5,482	65,463	129,440	4,262.4	4,100.2	498.9	3.5	104.5	111	112	111	105.5	37,218
	1982-83	5,574	66,989	134,147	4,672.0	4,545.0	534.2	3.5	109.4	111	112	111	112.9	41,992
	1983-84	5,642	65,793	132,572	5,251.0	5,031.0	562.0	4.0	131.0	111	112	111	133.0	46,134
	1984-85	5,732	63,218	130,228	5,620.0	5,454.0	619.4	4.3	140.5	111	112	111	140.0	50,907
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HAWAII	1977-78	902	13,930	32,101	700.8	829.1	121.8	0.0	19.4	116	115	116	14.3	5,332
	1979-80	929	14,097	30,465	805.0	938.5	133.9	0.0	23.2	116	115	116	14.6	6,636
	1980-81	950	14,008	30,643	846.3	1,080.1	150.1	0.0	24.0	116	115	116	14.5	7,372
	1981-82	969	14,647	31,540	978.3	1,217.9	169.9	0.0	26.6	116	115	116	14.9	8,312
	1982-83	981	13,948	32,457	1,056.0	1,327.0	200.3	0.0	28.1	116	115	116	15.0	9,243
	1983-84	998	12,943	31,453	1,297.8	1,366.7	203.7	0.0	31.3	116	115	116	21.6	10,025
	1984-85	1,023	12,990	29,762	1,352.0	1,478.0	211.9	0.0	31.7	116	115	116	25.1	10,759
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
IDAHO	1977-78	857	13,581	26,889	542.5	490.6	76.1	1.9	10.1	105	109	106	9.4	4,221
	1979-80	911	13,660	26,647	669.1	594.5	82.7	2.2	11.0	105	109	106	13.4	5,414
	1980-81	933	13,478	28,373	738.1	671.0	93.0	2.7	11.4	105	109	106	16.2	5,989
	1981-82	947	13,168	28,720	786.1	694.2	93.9	2.9	11.2	105	109	106	16.5	6,664
	1982-83	959	12,782	29,201	854.0	743.0	91.8	3.4	11.4	105	109	106	16.2	7,437
	1983-84	975	12,353	28,602	933.9	789.3	101.0	3.3	12.0	105	109	106	16.2	7,633
	1984-85	989	11,980	27,799	1,005.0	848.0	112.5	4.1	13.6	105	109	106	18.2	8,259
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ILLINOIS	1977-78	11,360	162,226	338,246	9,152.4	8,639.8	671.7	101.1	120.9	95	94	95	143.0	70,802
	1979-80	11,434	160,669	345,239	10,577.8	10,062.3	807.1	120.8	149.7	95	94	95	167.9	84,893
	1980-81	11,423	154,716	373,220	11,067.7	10,941.5	884.0	143.2	166.2	95	94	95	195.7	93,367
	1981-82	11,433	156,981	391,372	11,688.0	11,977.9	913.8	152.0	175.2	95	94	95	226.8	100,232
	1982-83	11,462	156,802	388,867	12,265.0	12,883.0	925.8	172.1	184.6	95	94	95	270.7	111,515
	1983-84	11,452	148,861	366,530	12,548.5	13,432.8	1,018.8	177.6	199.7	95	94	95	313.5	117,106
	1984-85	11,486	142,933	370,292	13,155.0	14,010.0	1,102.9	183.8	213.4	95	94	95	341.7	121,788
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
INDIANA	1977-78	5,372	77,282	137,200	3,787.1	3,118.3	327.5	0.0	47.9	115	123	117	105.8	28,752
	1979-80	5,445	80,268	142,061	4,449.2	3,676.1	387.2	0.0	53.8	115	123	117	125.6	34,903
	1980-81	5,475	78,370	153,234	4,647.3	3,913.8	434.6	0.0	59.1	115	123	117	145.1	38,482
	1981-82	5,489	78,749	155,892	4,814.8	4,056.1	452.3	0.0	61.2	115	123	117	176.4	41,524
	1982-83	5,468	79,207	157,631	5,098.0	4,510.0	455.0	0.0	62.4	115	123	117	212.0	45,473
	1983-84	5,487	74,756	157,304	5,411.5	4,775.1	497.9	0.0	67.9	115	123	117	233.8	46,577
	1984-85	5,479	70,268	156,300	5,696.0	4,942.0	548.8	0.0	71.4	115	123	117	245.5	48,829
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 5 THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		A Resident Population July* (000)	B High School Graduates Spring*	C Annual FTE Public Enrollment	D Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	E Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	Fa State Total Approp. (000,000)	Fb Local Total Appro. (000,000)	F State Res-Ag-Med Approp. (000,000)	Ga System Support Index FY* Appn	Gt Tuit	G Total	H Estimated Tuition Revenue (000,000)	I Personal Disposable Income (000,000)
IOWA	1977-78	2,904	47,584	79,775	2,172.6	2,010.8	200.1	9.3	34.2	106	114	108	60.6	15,556
	1979-80	2,919	48,228	84,210	2,553.3	2,258.9	247.2	10.3	42.0	106	114	108	69.9	19,591
	1980-81	2,917	47,101	90,586	2,734.5	2,547.6	281.2	11.5	44.4	106	114	108	78.3	21,385
	1981-82	2,913	46,178	94,316	2,914.0	2,789.5	306.7	12.6	49.1	106	114	108	91.4	22,525
	1982-83	2,899	45,013	96,266	3,054.0	2,999.0	350.8	13.5	56.5	106	114	108	107.8	23,807
	1983-84	2,913	42,950	97,758	3,097.8	3,264.2	341.3	14.3	56.1	106	114	106	117.6	26,078
	1984-85	2,905	40,431	97,128	3,226.0	3,382.0	371.1	14.6	60.1	106	114	106	135.8	26,405
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KANSAS	1977-78	2,299	33,216	86,710	1,753.0	1,504.4	192.3	19.3	49.1	106	112	107	52.4	13,054
	1979-80	2,333	34,087	87,216	2,040.8	1,743.9	245.7	28.4	67.8	106	112	107	62.2	15,995
	1980-81	2,347	32,773	89,991	2,224.2	1,937.0	271.0	35.8	74.4	106	112	107	63.9	18,393
	1981-82	2,367	31,208	90,814	2,445.8	2,150.2	287.2	36.4	82.0	106	112	107	65.[illegible]	19,804
	1982-83	2,383	30,109	91,735	2,681.0	2,332.0	299.3	42.7	93.1	106	112	107	70.[illegible]	22,315
	1983-84	2,414	28,316	91,689	2,843.8	2,489.7	300.7	43.7	92.3	106	112	107	79.8	23,874
	1984-85	2,425	26,700	91,022	3,038.0	2,700.0	329.1	50.9	91.2	106	112	107	84.0	25,067
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KENTUCKY	1977-78	3,330	45,656	88,000	2,158.4	1,880.8	272.8	0.0	76.4	103	109	105	51.8	16,145
	1979-80	3,611	45,705	89,389	2,503.1	2,067.6	298.9	0.0	83.3	103	109	105	56.1	19,777
	1980-81	3,644	45,445	93,863	2,681.2	2,324.2	303.4	0.0	82.9	103	109	105	64.6	22,285
	1981-82	3,662	46,392	93,790	2,888.9	2,561.0	332.8	0.0	99.8	103	109	105	72.8	24,202
	1982-83	3,662	46,818	93,637	3,090.0	2,732.0	361.2	0.0	101.0	103	109	105	83.3	27,122
	1983-84	3,688	44,963	91,516	3,356.0	2,969.3	393.8	0.0	111.0	103	109	105	92.4	28,998
	1984-85	3,714	43,536	88,359	3,596.0	3,131.0	403.8	0.0	111.8	103	109	105	97.6	30,287
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LOUISIANA	1977-78	3,952	56,048	106,975	2,928.2	2,342.4	258.4	0.0	73.7	107	108	107	47.2	18,443
	1979-80	4,073	55,114	106,686	3,462.0	2,673.3	333.1	0.0	96.0	107	108	107	53.9	23,312
	1980-81	4,139	54,695	110,043	3,711.8	3,050.2	400.5	0.0	116.5	107	108	107	61.1	26,465
	1981-82	4,222	54,428	115,702	4,368.4	3,393.5	459.8	0.0	131.5	107	108	107	73.2	30,328
	1982-83	4,308	47,019	119,225	5,171.0	3,968.0	489.4	0.0	142.6	107	108	107	88.3	34,820
	1983-84	4,373	45,249	122,965	5,504.8	4,503.3	501.3	0.0	151.5	107	108	107	102.3	37,820
	1984-85	4,438	46,052	123,664	6,026.0	4,447.0	567.3	0.0	176.7	107	108	107	111.7	39,582
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MAINE	1977-78	1,090	16,816	26,913	650.8	718.4	45.3	0.0	3.3	100	95	99	20.8	5,149
	1979-80	1,115	16,965	26,894	745.3	808.5	55.9	0.0	4.3	100	95	99	24.7	6,203
	1980-81	1,125	17,261	27,213	781.3	856.6	61.3	0.0	4.7	100	95	99	28.6	6,882
	1981-82	1,126	17,395	27,304	856.5	951.6	65.1	0.0	5.1	100	95	99	33.5	7,648
	1982-83	1,133	17,013	26,091	924.0	1,046.0	71.2	0.0	5.1	100	95	99	36.5	8,467
	1983-84	1,136	16,604	27,028	1,062.3	1,134.4	74.2	0.0	5.4	100	95	99	39.6	9,041
	1984-85	1,146	15,729	26,614	1,110.0	1,227.0	90.8	0.0	6.0	100	95	99	39.9	9,751
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 5 THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		A Resident Population July* (000)	B High School Graduates Spring*	C Annual FTE Public Enrollment	D Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	E Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	Fa State Total Approp. (000,000)	Fb Local Total Appro. (000,000)	F State Res-Ag-Med Approp. (000,000)	Ga System Support Index FY* Appn	Gt Tuit	G Total	H Estimated Tuition Revenue (000,000)	I Personal Disposable Income (000,000)
MARYLAND	1977-78	4,172	62,501	133,742	3,001.1	3,374.3	274.3	32.9	58.5	97	96	97	95.9	24,260
	1979-80	4,212	62,043	133,228	3,475.8	3,688.2	325.3	42.5	70.1	97	96	97	106.6	29,146
	1980-81	4,223	61,265	134,769	3,618.6	3,953.9	365.1	48.5	86.1	97	96	97	118.3	32,245
	1981-82	4,225	61,611	138,254	3,977.6	4,320.4	376.2	51.0	84.1	97	96	97	132.8	36,148
	1982-83	4,263	61,682	141,311	4,302.0	4,621.0	423.8	55.5	97.4	97	96	97	148.6	40,000
	1983-84	4,269	59,353	144,646	4,723.1	5,017.1	426.3	60.5	94.9	97	96	97	165.6	42,785
	1984-85	4,304	57,335	144,874	5,031.0	5,424.0	476.5	65.9	103.0	97	96	97	187.4	46,300
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MASSACHUSETTS	1977-78	5,749	83,001	120,651	3,846.1	5,243.8	335.2	0.0	10.2	97	97	97	58.4	32,917
	1979-80	5,743	87,052	122,952	4,407.5	6,276.8	411.8	0.0	12.6	97	97	97	73.9	39,410
	1980-81	5,746	94,410	128,268	4,653.5	6,720.4	425.1	0.0	14.8	97	97	97	86.0	43,488
	1981-82	5,743	85,445	127,374	5,248.3	7,060.8	445.1	0.0	17.9	97	97	97	99.3	48,391
	1982-83	5,773	85,289	124,638	5,707.0	7,649.0	456.1	0.0	20.9	97	97	97	114.8	53,704
	1983-84	5,753	82,573	132,285	6,420.0	7,662.5	522.3	0.0	21.8	97	97	97	122.8	58,959
	1984-85	5,767	82,441	137,000	6,880.0	8,168.0	577.8	0.0	25.2	97	97	97	123.6	64,585
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MICHIGAN	1977-78	9,117	149,000	298,500	6,689.5	6,819.3	590.0	72.5	75.0	104	103	104	210.0	51,956
	1979-80	9,202	142,739	318,166	7,821.5	8,608.2	766.6	81.0	107.2	104	103	104	312.5	64,653
	1980-81	9,249	136,104	328,483	8,342.1	9,443.3	717.5	84.7	103.3	104	103	104	373.1	71,252
	1981-82	9,255	136,129	327,077	8,537.1	9,867.8	883.0	87.7	115.8	104	103	104	423.1	76,602
	1982-83	9,204	132,644	320,195	9,116.0	10,384.0	811.9	95.2	117.1	104	103	104	477.9	80,804
	1983-84	9,116	125,666	315,196	9,400.8	11,313.2	851.5	96.4	121.2	104	103	104	515.3	82,924
	1984-85	9,069	122,000	305,964	9,850.0	12,367.0	951.9	99.5	135.2	104	103	104	514.3	88,198
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MINNESOTA	1977-78	3,957	72,283	143,483	2,761.1	3,261.9	393.5	6.1	50.3	106	103	106	71.5	21,038
	1979-80	4,005	71,339	149,418	3,338.1	3,836.9	468.7	4.4	59.0	106	103	106	92.9	26,613
	1980-81	4,038	70,358	159,470	3,685.9	4,254.0	476.8	0.0	63.2	106	103	106	104.0	29,845
	1981-82	4,083	68,443	162,921	3,961.6	4,402.6	543.7	0.0	69.8	106	103	106	118.9	32,866
	1982-83	4,094	66,429	160,162	4,220.0	4,391.0	537.6	0.0	75.1	106	103	106	142.6	36,618
	1983-84	4,143	63,113	157,825	4,546.6	5,059.8	586.3	0.0	79.7	106	103	106	157.2	38,715
	1984-85	4,144	59,593	154,875	4,797.0	5,883.0	640.0	0.0	89.7	106	103	106	181.0	41,203
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MISSISSIPPI	1977-78	2,430	29,308	84,053	1,241.1	1,144.5	173.7	9.4	47.6	93	97	94	47.7	9,456
	1979-80	2,488	29,363	85,292	1,437.2	1,345.5	217.6	11.3	62.2	93	97	94	57.9	11,829
	1980-81	2,508	31,706	85,165	1,522.5	1,469.6	242.9	12.5	72.4	93	97	94	63.4	13,143
	1981-82	2,523	31,216	90,754	1,662.4	1,603.6	262.0	13.1	81.1	93	97	94	66.8	14,295
	1982-83	2,531	31,805	90,839	1,866.0	1,766.0	275.8	14.3	85.0	93	97	94	72.5	15,786
	1983-84	2,567	31,745	91,013	2,018.0	1,864.1	307.8	19.4	95.1	93	97	94	83.8	17,277
	1984-85	2,587	30,681	91,153	2,170.0	1,969.0	316.1	15.8	93.9	93	97	94	90.3	18,303
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE 5		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H	I
THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	Annual FTE Public Enrollment	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Total Approp. (000,000)	Local Total Appro. (000,000)	State Res-Ag-Med Approp. (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn	Tuit	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenue (000,000)	Personal Disposable Income (000,000)
MISSOURI	1977-78	4,824	71,471	115,704	3,296.6	2,724.4	249.0	16.7	28.9	100	101	100	73.3	24,669
	1979-80	4,871	71,163	120,468	3,818.7	3,037.4	306.5	17.6	34.3	100	101	100	79.8	30,393
	1980-81	4,889	69,265	130,240	4,118.9	3,380.2	335.2	21.9	37.5	100	101	100	90.8	34,100
	1981-82	4,924	67,340	134,973	4,376.4	3,657.1	326.0	22.2	36.0	100	101	100	107.7	36,867
	1982-83	4,941	66,872	134,852	4,682.0	3,803.0	345.1	23.1	38.3	100	101	100	131.7	41,047
	1983-84	4,949	63,420	134,299	4,966.3	4,051.4	350.9	24.9	38.4	100	101	100	144.6	43,101
	1984-85	4,970	60,388	124,417	5,295.0	4,547.0	385.0	25.6	42.5	100	101	100	146.6	46,302
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MONTANA	1977-78	759	12,504	24,466	562.4	533.8	52.3	1.0	5.1	104	101	103	13.4	3,775
	1979-80	784	12,452	24,801	698.7	614.4	60.5	1.1	5.9	104	101	103	14.0	4,755
	1980-81	789	12,595	26,282	774.9	678.1	66.5	1.0	6.5	104	101	103	14.8	5,097
	1981-82	788	12,625	27,175	841.5	775.5	83.7	1.9	8.2	104	101	103	15.0	5,634
	1982-83	793	12,087	27,757	926.0	856.0	95.3	2.0	9.3	104	101	103	15.4	6,326
	1983-84	804	11,080	28,876	981.5	953.7	103.6	2.1	10.1	104	101	103	19.9	6,700
	1984-85	817	10,224	25,355	1,062.0	956.0	105.4	2.3	10.3	104	101	103	20.8	7,002
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEBRASKA	1977-78	1,549	25,688	48,485	1,125.4	1,021.3	134.9	14.3	09.6	108	115	110	30.7	8,353
	1979-80	1,561	24,803	49,045	1,275.3	1,191.6	161.1	16.1	73.0	108	115	110	35.7	10,072
	1980-81	1,564	23,731	5:,136	1,350.1	1,317.7	176.3	20.4	79.1	108	115	110	40.2	11,241
	1981-82	1,572	23,400	51,494	1,445.5	1,477.2	191.0	22.7	85.3	108	115	110	45.3	11,820
	1982-83	1,577	21,480	54,792	1,572.0	1,490.0	196.1	23.8	89.2	108	115	110	50.8	14,205
	1983-84	1,592	20,130	54,276	1,714.4	1,602.7	206.6	25.0	94.7	108	115	110	53.8	14,536
	1984-85	1,597	19,381	53,894	1,827.0	1,795.0	213.2	27.1	97.7	108	115	110	54.2	15,185
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEVADA	1977-78	647	8,273	17,972	707.4	500.4	45.5	0.0	5.1	91	83	89	11.9	3,866
	1979-80	719	8,591	19,367	913.7	556.0	58.3	0.0	7.8	91	83	89	13.5	5,450
	1980-81	765	8,733	21,022	1,017.8	663.4	64.1	0.0	9.4	91	83	89	13.9	6,390
	1981-82	807	9,375	21,797	1,173.6	698.4	68.6	0.0	9.8	91	83	89	17.5	7,370
	1982-83	845	9,599	23,227	1,287.0	793.0	71.9	0.0	11.0	91	83	89	20.0	8,358
	1983-84	877	9,349	22,747	1,466.7	920.8	75.4	0.0	9.9	91	83	89	24.1	8,805
	1984-85	891	9,096	22,403	1,597.0	942.0	78.6	0.0	10.1	91	83	89	24.6	9,500
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1977-78	847	12,788	19,576	621.5	469.7	27.5	0.0	1.2	110	123	113	30.4	4,402
	1979-80	894	12,755	19,415	730.4	542.9	29.8	0.0	1.4	110	123	113	33.8	5,663
	1980-81	912	14,248	19,803	761.2	596.4	32.9	0.0	1.4	110	123	113	39.7	6,443
	1981-82	923	13,995	20,714	845.0	634.0	39.3	0.0	1.5	110	123	113	51.4	7,284
	1982-83	936	13,703	20,634	919.0	679.0	35.2	0.0	1.5	110	123	113	55.0	8,231
	1983-84	949	13,820	20,902	1,052.3	788.3	41.1	0.0	2.6	110	123	113	60.2	9,185
	1984-85	959	13,800	21,441	1,121.0	854.0	42.6	0.0	2.8	110	123	113	60.8	10,131
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 5

THE BASIC DATA
HISTORICAL

		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H	I
		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	Annual FTE Public Enrollment	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Total Approp. (000,000)	Local Total Appro. (000,000)	State Res-Ag-Med Approp. (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn	Tuit	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenue (000,000)	Personal Disposable Income (000,000)
NEW JERSEY	1977-78	7,344	111,028	165,001	5,547.1	5,816.2	398.7	44.6	65.2	96	95	96	110.7	47,037
	1979-80	7,356	111,033	171,390	6,252.4	7,152.4	466.8	48.6	88.9	96	95	96	118.8	55,751
	1980-81	7,373	108,798	172,559	6,532.2	7,691.4	500.7	52.5	95.5	96	95	96	138.4	61,062
	1981-82	7,377	108,278	171,609	7,365.9	8,247.5	553.1	60.9	104.9	96	95	96	155.7	68,022
	1982-83	7,404	107,750	168,663	7,980.0	8,913.0	585.8	66.4	116.7	96	95	96	179.2	75,797
	1983-84	7,411	104,048	164,310	8,703.1	9,817.9	637.5	74.5	124.5	96	95	96	220.7	82,035
	1984-85	7,468	99,610	165,370	9,390.0	10,758.0	727.6	81.4	139.1	96	95	96	227.3	89,588
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW MEXICO	1977-78	1,195	18,997	43,777	842.4	698.6	103.1	2.9	13.7	115	129	119	16.7	5,532
	1979-80	1,252	19,800	45,507	1,053.8	874.6	129.9	3.6	17.6	115	129	119	19.8	7,053
	1980-81	1,281	19,604	44,848	1,145.5	974.1	154.2	5.0	21.7	115	129	119	22.2	8,069
	1981-82	1,305	19,117	46,078	1,324.1	1,100.7	176.1	6.1	24.8	115	129	119	24.2	9,066
	1982-83	1,328	18,728	47,354	1,553.0	1,383.0	189.5	9.8	29.3	115	129	119	25.3	10,151
	1983-84	1,367	17,725	47,986	1,740.2	1,435.0	199.5	11.4	37.2	115	129	119	26.0	10,845
	1984-85	1,399	16,978	48,143	1,900.0	1,412.0	227.3	10.8	40.2	115	129	119	28.4	11,708
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEW YORK	1977-78	17,975	243,330	429,601	12,154.5	20,614.6	1,083.5	165.2	160.0	92	89	92	262.0	106,324
	1979-80	17,720	240,523	427,931	13,316.8	22,360.2	1,322.0	206.8	227.8	92	89	92	283.9	123,315
	1980-81	17,634	243,844	434,748	13,614.0	23,275.6	1,417.5	220.2	242.2	92	89	92	310.2	134,358
	1981-82	17,575	238,079	439,074	15,057.5	25,201.5	1,569.2	226.4	266.4	92	89	92	331.3	148,165
	1982-83	17,602	230,986	441,794	16,129.0	27,586.0	1,706.6	206.7	249.1	92	89	92	354.2	162,988
	1983-84	17,512	227,126	441,470	17,905.9	30,421.0	1,984.6	224.0	252.9	92	89	92	401.5	174,379
	1984-85	17,667	205,901	431,371	19,087.0	32,237.0	2,233.2	238.4	311.2	92	89	92	410.7	189,797
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NORTH CAROLINA	1977-78	5,593	74,171	192,132	3,339.4	2,883.6	392.2	14.5	90.0	102	100	102	74.3	26,006
	1979-80	5,739	75,436	199,569	3,883.5	3,358.0	492.7	17.8	113.0	102	100	102	78.3	31,949
	1980-81	5,802	73,657	210,723	4,109.4	3,736.4	561.2	19.8	129.0	102	100	102	85.6	35,179
	1981-82	5,888	72,974	217,435	4,441.6	4,304.0	627.0	23.2	144.0	102	100	102	96.8	38,951
	1982-83	5,953	74,058	223,476	4,874.0	4,644.0	673.8	23.9	155.0	102	100	102	103.8	43,739
	1983-84	6,016	71,534	234,857	5,450.2	5,104.5	710.3	24.6	163.0	102	100	102	108.6	47,300
	1984-85	6,082	69,475	233,753	5,815.0	5,454.0	931.4	36.0	217.7	102	100	102	118.6	51,540
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NORTH DAKOTA	1977-78	645	11,744	25,795	454.7	428.8	61.2	0.5	11.8	96	100	97	14.1	3,344
	1979-80	651	11,278	25,782	548.0	450.5	73.6	0.7	16.1	96	100	97	17.6	4,177
	1980-81	652	10,810	26,819	613.5	476.7	77.7	0.8	17.1	96	100	97	19.5	4,567
	1981-82	654	10,678	28,322	672.1	529.4	103.0	1.0	23.2	96	100	97	26.0	4,880
	1982-83	658	10,306	28,862	836.0	619.0	103.3	1.2	24.2	96	100	97	26.1	6,059
	1983-84	673	9,621	30,446	859.0	709.8	106.4	1.3	27.5	96	100	97	29.7	6,405
	1984-85	680	9,121	29,844	901.0	724.0	110.7	1.4	28.5	96	100	97	31.0	7,070
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 5

THE BASIC DATA
HISTORICAL

		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gb	Gc	H		
		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	Annual FTE Public Enrollment	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Total Approp. (000,000)	Local Total Appro. (000,000)	State Res-Ag-Med Approp. (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn	Tuit	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenue (000,000)	Personal Disposable Income (000,000)
OHIO	1977-78	10,753	172,753	266,511	7,889.9	6,262.1	532.7	20.0	86.4	108	117	110	278.2	59,215
	1979-80	10,795	167,644	266,185	9,096.3	7,417.0	649.3	21.2	108.2	108	117	110	330.5	71,656
	1980-81	10,799	167,284	277,575	9,425.3	8,125.2	698.9	21.9	116.6	108	117	110	388.8	78,990
	1981-82	10,800	160,370	285,690	9,940.3	8,616.7	718.1	22.6	121.8	108	117	110	400.0	85,996
	1982-83	10,781	159,272	287,140	10,478.0	9,292.0	736.6	25.0	128.0	108	117	110	411.3	92,864
	1983-84	10,789	155,668	292,437	10,954.4	10,339.0	857.3	31.0	148.3	108	117	110	554.5	97,606
	1984-85	10,746	153,000	283,857	11,418.0	11,689.0	939.1	33.3	161.3	108	117	110	581.6	102,632
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OKLAHOMA	1977-78	2,823	38,577	104,132	2,112.0	1,465.3	174.5	3.3	28.6	105	111	107	45.8	13,953
	1979-80	2,913	39,225	103,738	2,548.1	1,796.3	230.4	3.1	39.4	105	111	107	47.9	17,272
	1980-81	2,970	39,305	108,545	2,782.4	2,059.0	272.4	3.2	49.7	105	111	107	52.5	20,261
	1981-82	3,038	38,875	109,276	3,360.5	2,404.4	327.4	3.8	58.5	105	111	107	52.7	23,162
	1982-83	3,100	38,347	112,812	4,064.0	2,950.0	389.9	4.0	68.5	105	111	107	59.0	26,649
	1983-84	3,212	36,799	114,239	4,514.4	3,534.9	361.2	3.8	62.3	105	111	107	64.0	29,440
	1984-85	3,298	35,254	108,750	4,864.0	3,570.0	367.6	4.9	63.8	105	111	107	70.7	30,355
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OREGON	1977-78	2,372	31,511	94,678	1,740.4	1,638.2	189.3	34.6	45.5	103	104	103	56.9	12,761
	1979-80	2,510	31,633	96,946	2,174.9	1,943.0	227.7	37.3	55.2	103	104	103	69.2	16,439
	1980-81	2,578	31,310	100,604	2,377.5	2,202.7	219.6	42.9	55.9	103	104	103	79.7	18,394
	1981-82	2,638	30,853	99,365	2,582.3	2,409.9	248.4	53.6	62.8	103	104	103	94.6	20,484
	1982-83	2,651	30,235	96,198	2,702.0	2,734.0	231.0	59.4	62.4	103	104	103	104.6	22,190
	1983-84	2,673	29,565	93,452	2,918.2	2,776.3	274.4	64.0	67.8	103	104	103	106.0	22,651
	1984-85	2,662	28,847	91,235	3,083.0	3,018.0	282.6	69.0	70.4	103	104	103	109.8	24,041
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PENNSYLVANIA	1977-78	11,887	183,132	246,365	8,294.4	8,112.5	569.9	23.7	38.6	105	105	105	249.8	65,325
	1979-80	11,865	181,480	243,296	9,409.6	9,457.4	635.0	35.4	42.2	105	105	105	296.1	77,487
	1980-81	11,874	170,646	246,924	9,576.3	10,096.1	640.9	36.1	43.7	105	105	105	341.3	85,715
	1981-82	11,880	169,075	254,222	10,451.3	10,846.0	718.3	37.6	45.0	105	105	105	396.3	94,236
	1982-83	11,871	167,341	259,935	11,053.0	11,580.0	763.6	41.6	50.8	105	105	105	447.3	103,323
	1983-84	11,886	160,329	256,292	11,716.7	12,418.8	792.4	47.4	52.8	105	105	105	475.6	110,047
	1984-85	11,895	153,850	258,935	12,360.0	13,126.0	865.0	47.8	61.7	105	105	105	520.1	116,322
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RHODE ISLAND	1977-78	950	12,919	25,355	594.5	658.7	61.1	0.0	1.7	105	112	107	17.6	5,057
	1979-80	957	13,342	25,750	671.3	737.5	68.9	0.0	1.9	105	112	107	22.2	6,063
	1980-81	957	12,982	25,488	696.0	842.2	75.1	0.0	2.0	105	112	107	24.8	6,635
	1981-82	949	12,857	26,254	755.0	929.8	79.8	0.0	1.8	105	112	107	28.8	7,442
	1982-83	953	12,719	25,700	788.0	1,024.0	86.9	0.0	1.8	105	112	107	31.2	8,315
	1983-84	954	12,446	25,379	861.2	1,143.2	91.7	0.0	1.9	105	112	107	35.1	8,917
	1984-85	955	11,635	25,046	914.0	1,230.0	98.4	0.0	2.1	105	112	107	35.7	9,640
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE 5		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H	I
THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	Annual FTE Public Enrollment	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Total Approp. (000,000)	Local Total Appro. (000,000)	State Res-Ag-Med Approp. (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn	Tuit	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenue (000,000)	Personal Disposable Income (000,000)
SOUTH CAROLINA	1977-78	2,941	39,418	72,461	1,630.2	1,393.2	229.6	4.3	64.2	103	110	105	43.0	12,802
	1979-80	3,041	39,897	76,907	1,932.3	1,669.6	308.8	6.1	87.9	103	110	105	55.6	15,933
	1980-81	3,087	40,918	79,733	2,027.3	1,851.9	332.8	6.4	95.5	103	110	105	65.6	17,707
	1981-82	3,127	41,463	80,062	2,232.9	2,131.8	348.4	7.7	99.6	103	110	105	84.7	19,761
	1982-83	3,167	41,031	80,977	2,451.0	2,335.0	347.7	8.4	102.5	103	110	105	94.6	22,108
	1983-84	3,213	41,126	78,525	2,652.8	2,541.4	378.9	8.8	107.4	103	110	105	111.0	23,830
	1984-85	3,264	40,226	77,843	2,812.0	2,580.0	440.2	9.6	122.7	103	110	105	114.0	25,850
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SOUTH DAKOTA	1977-78	687	12,046	18,208	449.7	409.1	38.7	0.0	7.8	105	113	107	11.9	3,114
	1979-80	689	11,844	18,391	523.1	439.1	47.3	0.0	9.5	105	113	107	13.1	4,100
	1980-81	689	11,844	20,570	566.3	475.4	48.0	0.0	9.3	105	113	107	15.8	4,628
	1981-82	690	11,177	21,588	592.9	523.3	53.5	0.0	11.2	105	113	107	17.8	4,722
	1982-83	686	10,550	21,581	609.0	566.0	49.6	0.0	10.9	105	113	107	19.6	5,555
	1983-84	697	9,904	20,340	673.5	611.4	48.9	0.0	10.9	105	113	107	21.1	5,715
	1984-85	700	9,304	19,334	738.0	622.0	51.7	0.0	11.4	105	113	107	20.6	6,163
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TENNESSEE	1977-78	4,329	54,290	116,987	2,584.7	2,078.2	267.8	0.0	48.2	102	107	103	67.5	19,898
	1979-80	4,462	52,603	124,022	3,019.3	2,538.4	323.8	0.0	58.3	102	107	103	76.1	25,024
	1980-81	4,533	55,045	123,796	3,177.6	2,758.5	340.2	0.0	62.2	102	107	103	90.8	28,007
	1981-82	4,595	56,023	121,408	3,448.5	2,902.6	356.2	0.0	64.1	102	107	103	109.1	30,693
	1982-83	4,612	56,647	123,790	3,748.0	3,262.0	383.9	0.0	69.1	102	107	103	123.9	34,286
	1983-84	4,653	51,904	122,405	4,001.0	3,421.3	405.9	0.0	73.5	102	107	103	120.5	36,589
	1984-85	4,685	54,048	116,897	4,204.0	3,637.0	496.3	0.0	90.0	102	107	103	126.4	39,267
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TEXAS	1977-78	12,903	170,774	422,824	10,766.9	7,258.6	1,039.9	45.5	346.6	103	102	103	163.6	67,919
	1979-80	13,498	175,772	432,358	12,931.0	8,303.5	1,302.6	55.5	421.1	103	102	103	214.0	86,730
	1980-81	13,867	178,749	447,324	14,045.4	9,045.2	1,451.7	67.2	438.2	103	102	103	231.1	99,898
	1981-82	14,321	179,015	456,848	16,723.5	10,858.7	1,887.8	79.6	570.9	103	102	103	244.3	114,019
	1982-83	14,766	179,499	479,962	20,081.0	12,969.0	2,016.5	86.4	641.1	103	102	103	260.0	132,900
	1983-84	15,279	176,247	486,191	22,189.3	14,560.7	2,218.9	94.5	668.5	103	102	103	275.0	146,944
	1984-85	15,724	168,880	487,802	23,878.0	15,453.0	2,299.6	110.1	703.3	103	102	103	283.0	157,145
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UTAH	1977-78	1,272	19,949	46,130	814.4	727.7	117.5	0.0	13.7	109	121	112	26.4	5,811
	1979-80	1,364	20,274	46,456	1,001.8	914.0	139.3	0.0	16.5	109	121	112	30.4	7,594
	1980-81	1,416	20,282	49,531	1,064.8	1,057.8	155.2	0.0	18.1	109	121	112	36.1	8,649
	1981-82	1,472	20,120	50,754	1,195.0	1,208.9	175.2	0.0	22.1	109	121	112	40.4	9,735
	1982-83	1,518	19,667	53,641	1,351.0	1,310.0	195.9	0.0	26.3	109	121	112	45.2	10,850
	1983-84	1,563	19,443	54,169	1,503.7	1,456.7	203.6	0.0	27.3	109	121	112	48.5	11,564
	1984-85	1,619	19,618	55,600	1,633.0	1,540.0	231.3	0.0	30.2	109	121	112	52.7	12,490
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 5

THE BASIC DATA
HISTORICAL

		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H	I
		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	Annual FTE Public Enrollment	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Total Approp. (000,000)	Local Total Appro. (000,000)	State Res-Ag-Med Approp. (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn	Tuit	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenue (000,000)	Personal Disposable Income (000,000)
VERMONT	1977-78	485	7,687	13,804	324.5	353.2	21.1	0.2	5.5	116	132	120	24.3	2,269
	1979-80	498	7,918	13,656	361.4	374.5	24.7	0.2	6.8	116	132	120	29.9	2,838
	1980-81	506	7,925	14,120	374.5	410.0	26.5	0.2	6.9	116	132	120	33.6	3,165
	1981-82	512	7,796	14,170	411.2	428.3	29.8	0.2	8.1	116	132	120	37.4	3,460
	1982-83	516	7,345	13,984	446.0	469.0	32.4	0.2	9.2	116	132	120	42.2	3,975
	1983-84	518	7,434	14,288	511.0	523.8	35.1	0.3	9.6	116	132	120	47.2	4,259
	1984-85	525	7,165	14,275	548.0	561.0	37.0	0.3	10.1	116	132	120	50.6	4,525
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VIRGINIA	1977-78	5,133	72,089	168,113	3,397.0	3,065.5	324.7	0.0	60.9	99	103	100	104.9	27,380
	1979-80	5,284	71,719	175,197	4,011.6	3,474.0	433.2	0.0	81.3	99	103	100	111.5	33,945
	1980-81	5,325	72,354	181,432	4,276.7	3,778.3	499.6	0.0	93.7	99	103	100	135.3	37,896
	1981-82	5,362	71,823	185,937	4,818.1	4,256.0	528.4	0.0	99.3	99	103	100	156.0	42,381
	1982-83	5,430	72,556	183,630	5,262.0	4,709.0	572.3	0.0	107.4	99	103	100	184.4	47,898
	1983-84	5,479	70,161	182,342	5,700.2	5,118.0	598.6	0.0	112.3	99	103	100	205.9	52,343
	1984-85	5,550	66,568	179,638	6,094.0	5,671.0	673.4	0.0	126.3	99	103	100	223.8	57,199
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WASHINGTON	1977-78	3,691	53,537	152,272	2,655.1	2,629.6	380.3	0.0	42.2	97	93	96	89.2	21,922
	1979-80	3,886	52,928	163,866	3,270.9	3,117.0	456.9	0.0	51.4	97	93	96	103.5	28,313
	1980-81	4,013	52,504	168,150	3,595.5	3,463.0	451.8	0.0	48.6	97	93	96	107.2	32,308
	1981-82	4,148	52,595	151,683	4,041.3	3,788.0	443.1	0.0	49.6	97	93	96	111.9	36,279
	1982-83	4,217	49,446	150,375	4,304.0	3,962.0	443.7	0.0	53.4	97	93	96	111.0	40,532
	1983-84	4,283	47,327	150,569	4,823.5	4,475.1	543.8	0.0	57.2	97	93	96	131.7	43,271
	1984-85	4,300	47,391	150,690	5,128.0	5,210.0	558.4	0.0	63.3	97	93	96	133.6	45,732
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WEST VIRGINIA	1977-78	1,877	25,577	54,133	1,215.2	1,063.6	121.9	0.0	33.7	107	115	109	21.6	8,691
	1979-80	1,920	24,750	53,331	1,441.8	1,102.9	145.3	0.0	40.2	107	115	109	24.7	10,609
	1980-81	1,939	24,319	55,468	1,551.7	1,275.3	152.7	0.0	42.2	107	115	109	27.3	11,879
	1981-82	1,950	24,376	56,448	1,736.7	1,426.3	169.7	0.0	46.9	107	115	109	32.0	12,983
	1982-83	1,952	24,300	56,425	1,808.0	1,503.0	162.9	0.0	45.0	107	115	109	43.8	14,127
	1983-84	1,957	24,352	56,136	2,001.8	1,720.8	171.0	0.0	47.2	107	115	109	54.2	15,201
	1984-85	1,965	23,309	53,784	2,113.0	1,754.0	192.8	0.0	55.3	107	115	109	57.0	15,589
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WISCONSIN	1977-78	4,585	77,871	168,574	3,199.3	3,643.7	395.5	32.0	45.3	106	106	106	133.5	24,027
	1979-80	4,631	78,136	171,843	3,745.2	4,475.1	463.3	43.8	53.8	106	106	106	161.7	29,767
	1980-81	4,666	76,250	181,986	4,023.2	4,755.1	505.3	49.1	58.8	106	106	106	188.3	34,036
	1981-82	4,728	74,734	188,961	4,239.0	4,931.8	525.4	57.0	61.7	106	106	106	195.0	37,106
	1982-83	4,742	74,246	191,985	4,438.0	5,337.0	543.7	64.0	64.4	106	106	106	203.2	40,391
	1983-84	4,758	71,037	192,430	4,575.6	5,850.8	589.6	80.9	75.3	106	106	106	215.0	42,961
	1984-85	4,751	68,541	193,547	4,765.0	6,715.0	611.5	90.5	78.8	106	106	106	237.2	45,831
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	Annual FTE Public Enrollment	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Total Approp. (000,000)	Local Total Appro. (000,000)	State Res-Ag-Med Approp. (000,000)	System Support Index Appn	FY* Tuit	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenue (000,000)	Personal Disposable Income (000,000)
WYOMING	1977-78	395	5,832	14,253	499.2	330.2	42.9	5.2	5.9	103	111	105	7.9	2,291
	1979-80	431	6,151	14,048	537.8	473.8	51.7	9.2	7.5	103	111	105	8.7	3,177
	1980-81	452	6,089	14,528	678.3	562.1	70.5	11.2	10.1	103	111	105	10.2	3,745
	1981-82	475	6,204	15,489	880.5	654.7	82.6	13.4	11.8	103	111	105	11.5	4,409
	1982-83	492	6,318	16,592	1,095.0	794.0	97.2	16.7	14.0	103	111	105	13.7	4,946
	1983-84	508	6,156	18,760	1,137.3	1,190.9	99.2	18.6	14.5	103	111	105	14.9	5,245
	1984-85	514	5,764	21,384	1,190.0	1,253.0	100.1	26.6	15.6	103	111	105	13.4	5,224
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNITED STATES	1977-78	217,561	3,103,166	6,667,492	156,504.2	156,504.2	14,746.8	1,438.3	2,531.4	100	100	100	3,644.1	1,189,607
	1979-80	222,093	3,090,751	6,750,409	183,277.9	183,277.9	18,346.1	1,239.3	3,160.2	100	100	100	4,311.4	1,468,375
	1980-81	224,369	3,055,551	7,021,203	194,621.8	194,621.8	20,097.4	1,357.2	3,471.6	100	100	100	4,920.8	1,642,513
	1981-82	227,140	3,015,533	7,133,961	215,524.1	215,524.1	22,001.0	1,544.6	3,869.9	100	100	100	5,547.8	1,820,875
	1982-83	229,311	2,982,756	7,179,728	236,055.0	236,055.0	22,930.7	1,606.6	4,124.8	100	100	100	6,223.1	2,033,294
	1983-84	231,529	2,891,404	7,102,476	257,494.3	257,494.3	24,362.2	1,720.4	4,386.9	100	100	100	7,011.0	2,172,840
	1984-85	233,980	2,787,365	7,041,846	275,194.0	275,194.0	27,389.8	1,880.7	4,855.4	100	100	100	7,427.1	2,330,993
	1985-86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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